The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,249.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 59	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	26
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy .... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	3 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1 0

Each succeeding line .... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander G. W. Wicks, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 22nd July 1875, at 4 P.M.

July 1875.		July 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	22	Leaves Madras	6
„ Carwar	24	„ Musulipatam	7
„ Narrakel	28	„ Coconada	8
„ Alleppey	23	„ Vizagapatam	9
„ Tuticorin	30	„ Bimlipatam	9
„ Colombo	31	„ Gopalpore	10
„ Negapatam Aug.	3	„ False Point	11
„ Pondicherry	4	Arrives CALCUTTA	13

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

P.S.—Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander T. Saunders, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 21st July 1875, at 4 P.M.

July 1875.		August 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	21	Leaves BUSREH	9
„ Kurrachee	25	„ Mahomerah	9
„ Gwadur	27	„ Fao	9
„ Jask	29	„ Bushire	11
„ Bunder Abbas	30	„ Linga	15
„ Linga Aug.	1	„ Bunder Abbas	17
„ Bushire	3	„ Muscat	19
„ Fao	5	„ Kurrachee	24
„ Mahomerah	5	Arrive BOMBAY	27
„ Busreh Arrival	6		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 P.M.

The S.S. BUSHEER, 792 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. Smith, will be despatched on SATURDAY next, the 17th July 1875, at 2 P.M.

The S.S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander T. Saunders, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 21st July 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1875.

ASSYRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.

SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.

INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street,

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

THE S.S. EUROPA will SAIL POSITIVELY on SATURDAY MORNING, the 17th instant Passengers are requested to be on board before Noon on that day.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 13th July 1875.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BOMBAY on the 5th of every month.

THE following or other First-class Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

Passenger Steamer POLLUCE, 2,700 Tons, 250 H.P., to leave about the 5th Aug. 1875.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices):—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19-0
To Port Said	£38 6	£23 0	£14-6
To Suez	£33 8	£22 0	£13-7
To Aden	£19 4	£16 0	£7-7

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 7th June 1875.

FREIGHT TO NEW YORK.—CARGO will be taken at through rates for New York by the steamers of the Anchor Line. No delay will take place in the transhipment and forwarding of such cargo.

For further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Anchor Line of Steamers.

Bombay, 1st April 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

VESSELS.	CAPTAIN.	TONS.	H.P.	JULY.
INDUS	W. B. Andrews	3478	500	16th—Southampton.
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400	23rd—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3128	600	30th—Southampton.
				AUGUST.
SUMATRA	E. Christian	2488	450	6th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Rennoldson	2984	400	13th—Southampton.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1834	250	20th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	27th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th July 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 26th July 1875, at 8 P.M., from Mazagon,

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. SURAT, (3,141 tons, and 530 H.P.), Captain W. H. Puckley, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 23rd July 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th July, 1875.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 20th AUGUST.

THE well-known and favourite Steamer STRATHCLYDE, 1,951 Tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, will be despatched, from Bombay, as above. She has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and generally makes the passage in thirty days. She is fitted with Ice House, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a Steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

TO LIVERPOOL .... Rs. 500,

exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 8th July 1875.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.

THE fine Steamer CLIVE, A 1 Lloyd's, 810 Tons net Register, W. H. Burt, Commander, will sail as above, the greater portion of her cargo being already engaged. Her passage out was made in 28 days, and she has accommodation for a few First Class Passengers.

For freight or passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. PARANA, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIM for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the Vessel.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents s.s. Parana.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, the following goods:—

5 Bales Grey Shirtings, 6 and 7 lbs

4 ditto ditto ditto, 4½ lbs.

6 ditto ditto T Cloths, 5 lbs.

By order of the Proprietor of the Asiatic Printing Press, and on account of the Author—758 copies Sanskrit and Goozeratee Dictionary.

2,183 copies Refer and Learn, or the English and Maharattee Dictionary.

35 copies bound ditto ditto ditto ditto, compiled by Bajirao Tatya Raoji Ranjit.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 16th July 1875.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.

40, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 1 o'clock P.M., in a shop at the corner of Meadow Street and Military Square, the following remaining household furniture belonging to a Gentleman who changes his place of Residence:—

Containing cupboards, show cases, chest of drawers, tables, hatstands, Lady's writing desk, shelf sideboard, folding iron cots, damask lined easy chairs, sofa couch, music box, dressing looking glasses, table and hanging lamps, hanging lanterns, towel horse, &c., &c.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 16th July 1875.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,

NO. 13, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Room, No. 13, Apollo Street, Fort, the following goods, viz.:—

Blackwood furniture comprising camp tables, circular, pier and side tables, carved bookstands, chiffoniers, China chest of drawers, clothes' presses, teapoys, dressing and wash-hand tables chairs, blackwood and iron painted bedsteads, glass door cupboards, plated hanging argand lamps, single and double light wallshades, clocks, and time-pieces, pictures, reading lamps, child's cradle, &c., plastered figures, of various sizes and patterns, glass, plated and porcelainware, spare moons, remnants broadcloth, flannel, corduroy, trouser cloth and brown holland, of boxes of soap, a medicine chest, kerosine lamps, white handkerchiefs, a few books and pamphlets, child's stockings, and other articles, &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 16th July 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12

Single Copy .... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, &c.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week

Annual Subscription in advance ...... Rs. 10

Single Copy .... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the ORIENTAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, is hereby convened to be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No 27, Meadow Street, within the Fort, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of July, instant, at 3. P.M., for the purpose of considering an offer which has been made for the purchase of the Machinery, the subject of the last Report of the Directors and of passing such Resolutions thereon as may be approved of.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR,
Secretary.

Bombay, 15th July 1875.

PESTONJEE FRAMJEE,

No. 11, FORBES STREET,

HAS CONSTANTLY on SALE an assortment of Gold and Silver Hunting and open face Watch, both English and Geneva of the best manufacture, suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen. Also English and American Clocks in great variety.

All goods guaranteed and at reasonable prices.

Chronometers, Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, &c., carefully cleaned and repaired.

Electroplating and Gilding on any metal carefully performed. Work guaranteed and rates low.

PESTONJEE FRAMJEE,

No. 11, FORBES STREET.

Chronometers, Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, &c.,

Carefully Cleaned and Repaired.

COPY OF CERTIFICATE FROM Messrs. THORNHILL & Co., *Nineteen Years in Business in Meadow Street.*

Mr. Pestonjee Framjee leaves our service to-day on account of our closing our business in this country. He is about to commence on his own account, and we have great pleasure in recommending him to our Customers and the public in general, for the repair of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, &c., &c. He has been Nine years in our employ, and has proved himself a most excellent workman, steady, industrious, intelligent, and trustworthy. He has invariably given us the greatest satisfaction. Captains and Owners of Vessels may entrust their Chronometers to him with perfect confidence.

THORNHILL & Co.

Bombay, 30th November 1869.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

SAILING ABOUT 20th AUGUST.

THE Fine Full-powered Steamer INDIA, 2,389 Tons, 500 H.P. nominal, will be despatched for LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL about the 20th August. This Steamer has very superior First Class accommodation with large and well ventilated Saloon and Cabins fitted with every comfort and convenience, and has also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

The INDIA may be depended upon to make a quick run home and presents an exceptionally good opportunity for intending passengers.

To be followed by the First Class Steamers—

MACEDONIA, 2,272 Tons, 489 H.P. nominal, about the middle of September.

TRINACRIA, 2,107 Tons, 424 H P. nominal, } sailing at regular
EUROPA, 2,277 Tons, 424 H.P. nominal, } intervals.

Fixed days of departure to be duly advertised.

A Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all steamers of this Line.

FARES.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
SUEZ	„ 350	„ 200

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 15th July 1875.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM YAPP, ESQUIRE, DECEASED—PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866, of the Legislative Council of India, entitled: "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being Creditors or otherwise having any Claims upon or against the ESTATE of WILLIAM YAPP, late of the Laurels Leominster, in the county of Hereford, Gentleman, deceased, who died at the Laurels Leominster aforesaid on the 28th day of November 1874, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION (of whose Estate and Effects (with the Probate of the Will annexed) were granted on the 8th day of July 1875, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to JAMES ALEXANDER FORBES, of Bombay, Esquire, one of the members of the Firm of Messrs. FORBES and Co., are required on or before FRIDAY, the 20th day of August, 1875, to send to the said Administrator, at his Office, in Bombay Green, the particulars of their claims upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to MARY HARRIS YAPP, the sole Executrix named in the said Will, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice. ALL PERSONS indebted to the deceased's Estate or having PROPERTY of his in their hands are hereby required to PAY their DEBTS or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 16th day of July 1875.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN,
Attorneys at Law, Bombay.

TO THE DIRECTORS, PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

Dear Sirs,—We the Undersigned REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS of the Company request you to CALL an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS for the purpose of appointing Messrs. David Sassoon & Co. Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Company.

We beg to remain, Dear Sirs, your most obedient servants,

SHA KESSOWJEE NAIK.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE.
KHUTTOW MUCCONJEE.
NURSEY KESSOWJEE.
GUNGADASS RUNCHORDASS.
VELJEE DHUNJEE.
CHOONILAL MOTILAL.
JERAJBHOY PEERBHOY.
MOOSABHOY THARIA.
K. M. HEERAMANECK.
M. M. HEERAMANECK.
N. M. HEERAMANECK.
BHICAJEE NOWROJEE PALLONJEE.

7th July, 1875.

PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

WITH reference to the above Requisition, Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDER of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Medows Street, on THURSDAY, the 29th day of July, 1875, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of considering the proposition mentioned therein.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

SADANAND BALCRISHNA,
Secretary.

Bombay, 14th July 1875.

15 CARAT GOLD-TOPPED JEWELLERY.

COLLAR STUDS.

PLAIN GOLD TOP, with Tortoise Shell Back, Rs. 2-8.

PLAIN GOLD TOP, with Mother of Pearl Back, Rs. 2-8.

HANDSOMELY CHASED GOLD TOP, with Mother of Pearl Back, Rs. 3.

SHIRT STUDS, 3 TO THE SET.

VERY SMALL PLAIN GOLD TOP, with Mother of Pearl Back, Rs. 5 per Set.

VERY SMALL PLAIN GOLD BALL TOP, with Tortoise Shell Back, Rs. 4-8 per Set.

VERY SMALL PLAIN GOLD BALL TOP, with Mother of Pearl Back, Rs. 4-8 per Set.

VERY SMALL PLAIN GOLD BALL TOP, with Tortoise Shell Back, Rs. 4-8 per Set.

VERY SMALL PLAIN GOLD BALL TOP, with Mother of Pearl Back, in Morocco Case, Rs. 5-8 per Set.

VERY SMALL PLAIN GOLD BALL TOP, with Mother of Pearl Back, in Morocco Case, Rs. 5-8 per Set.

VERY SMALL PLAIN GOLD BALL TOP with Tortoise Shell Back, Rs. 5 8 per Set.

CHASED GOLD BALL TOP, with Tortoise Shell Back, Rs. 5-8 per Set.

CHASED GOLD BALL TOP, with Mother of Pearl Back, Rs. 5-8 per Set.

CHASED GOLD BALL TOP, with Mother of Pearl Back, Rs. 5-8 per Set.

PRETTILY CHASED GOLD BALL TOP, with Mother of Pearl Back, Rs. 6 per Set.

HANDSOME CUT PLAIN GOLD BALL TOP, with Mother of Pearl Back, Rs. 6 per Set.

HANDSOME CUT PLAIN GOLD BALL TOP, with Tortoise Shell Back, Rs. 6 per Set.

SLEEVE LINKS.

PRETTY GOLD OVAL TOP, with Cut Edge, in Morocco Case, Rs. 10-8 per Set.

NEAT GOLD OVAL CUT TOP, with Cut Edge in Morocco Case, Rs. 10-8 per Set.

NEAT PLAIN GOLD OVAL TOP, with Cut Edge in Morocco Case, Rs. 12-8 per Set.

HANDSOMELY CHASED PLAIN GOLD OVAL TOP, with Cut Edge, in Morocco Case, Rs. 12-8 per Set.

SOLITAIRES.

LARGE SIZE ROUND PLAIN GOLD TOP, with Mother of Pearl Back and Patent Joint, in Morocco Case, Rs. 12-8 per Set.

MEDIUM SIZE ROUND PLAIN GOLD TOP, with Mother of Pearl Back, in Morocco Case, Rs. 10-8 per Set.

SMALL SIZE ROUND PLAIN GOLD TOP, with Mother of Pearl Back, in Morocco Case, Rs. 8-8 per Set.

VERY LARGE SIZE HANDSOMELY CHASED ROUND GOLD TOP, with Mother of Pearl Back, in Morocco Case, Rs. 15.

SMALL PLAIN GOLD TOP, with Mother of Pearl Back, and Patent Joint, in Morocco Case, Rs. 7 per Set.

SETS.

PLAIN GOLD TOPS, with Bevelled Edge and Mother of Pearl Backs, comprising Collar Studs, Solitaires, and Set of Studs in Morocco Case, complete, Rs. 15 per Set.

PLAIN GOLD BALL TOPS, with Mother of Pearl Backs, comprising Collar Studs, Solitaires, and Set of Studs in Morocco Case, complete. Rs. 15 per Set.

HANDSOME ONYX TOPS, set in Gold, with Mother of Pearl Back, comprising Collar Stud, Solitaires, and set of Studs, in Morocco Case, complete, Rs. 17 8 per Set.

HANDSOME WHITE CORNELIAN TOPS, set in Gold with Mother of Pearl Back, comprising Collar Stud, Solitaires and Set of Studs, in Morocco Case, complete, Rs. 15 per Set.

VERY HANDSOME CLOUDY MOTHER OF PEARL TOPS, set in Gold with Mother of Pearl Back, comprising Collar Studs, Solitaires and Set of Studs, in Morocco Case, complete, Rs. 20 per Set.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA AND A HALF ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO RS. 10

WATSON AND CO.,
8 & 9, CHURCH-GATE STREET, & 22 & 23,
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS will be held at the Office of the Bank, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of August next, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the following objects:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.
2. To determine the amount to be carried to Reserve Fund and to declare a Dividend.
3. To approve the election of Mr. A. J. Macdonald as a Director of the Bank.
4. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. R. Valentine Reid and Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 13th July 1875.

MELLIN'S EXTRACT

FOR PREPARING LIEBEG'S MILK.

Always a large supply on hand at the

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

D. S. KEMP & CO.

SPECTACLES.

THE Undersigned have on hand a very fine SELECTION of these valuable INSTRUMENTS, as well as EYE GLASSES, COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS, &c., and invite inspection from all requiring *aids to the sight.* Consisting of

Clear Spectacles of Brazilian Pebble.

Neutral Tinted or Darkened Spectacles.

Double Eye Glasses of Pebble.

Single Eye Glasses of Pebble.

These are assorted for the various degrees of long and short sight, ensuring the exact power required.

The Spectacles are set in Frames of *Blue Steel, Gilt Steel, and Gilt Sterling Silver.* The Double Eye Glasses in Gold, Nickel-plated Steel and Tortoise-shell, and the Single Eye Glasses are unmounted, being simply pierced for a Cord.

THE COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS, CONSIST OF

Railway Spectacles, being Tinted Glasses set in Gauze Sides and Steel Frames.

Horse-shoe Spectacles; Tinted Glasses, Horse-shoe Form with Sides of same shape, in Steel Frames.

Spoon-shape Spectacles; Tinted *Goggles* in Steel Frames.

Plain Tinted Goggles in Gauze and Elastic Cords.

THE FULLEST INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION for a MARRIED COUPLE: two minutes from the Grant Road Station. Apply "L.," *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR SALE, a pair of Grey Cape HORSES for Rs. 1,300. One of the Horse is fully worth Rs. 900. Apply "M.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BASS' BEER, bottled by Cameron and Saunders, price Rs. 5-8 per dozen. Apply to ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co.

AYAH.—WANTED an ENGAGEMENT, for the homeward passage to England, for an Ayah who can be strongly recommended. Address "C.C.D.," Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE, a six H.P. horizontal high-pressure Tangye Engine, nearly new, in first-rate order, with 40 feet countershaft and pulleys. For particulars, apply to KNOOP & Co.

NOTICES.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND will be received at the NEW BANK of BOMBAY LIMITED, or at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette.*

H. MAXWELL, } Secretaries.
A. C. OLIPHANT, }

Bombay, 25th June 1875.

NOTICE—TENDERS are INVITED for the PURCHASE and REMOVAL of MATERIAL of the Premises lately occupied as Court House and Dispensary, &c., at Bassien.

No Tender will be received after 20th July 1875.

For Terms of Sale apply at Office of the Executive Engineer, Northern Koncan.

J. R. MAUNSELL, Lieut. Col., R. E.,
Executive Engineer, N. K.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the construction of an IRON BRIDGE (with approaches) over the Tanna Creek.

Copies of Specification, Conditions and Bill of Quantities can be obtained, and Plans, &c., seen at the Office of F. B. MACLARAN, Esq., C. E., Assistant Engineer, Northern Konkan, at Tanna.

No Tenders will be received after the 25th instant, and no reason assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

Tanna, 3rd July 1875.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE,

GREAT ATTRACTION FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.

DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE.

COMEDY! OPERETTA! AND BALLET!

MR. AND MRS. D'ARCY READ,

ASSISTED BY

MR. H. ROGERS, of London, and full Company, will appear at the above Theatre on SATURDAY, July 17.

For further particulars see Bills of the Day.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for the Half-year ending 30th June 1875, have THIS DAY been POSTED.

H. P. LeMESURIER, Agent.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 14th July 1875.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY—TENDERS will be received for the PURCHASE during 12 months, from 1st instant, of the ASHES from Locomotive Engines usually sold by the Company at the following Stations:—

	Estimated quantity.
Golwood	200 Tons.
Bulsar	50 „
Amrolee	550 „
Baroda	250 „
Ahmedabad (including Wudwan line)	450 „

Tenders must be for the whole quantity from each Station and not per Ton.

Tenders to be addressed to the LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT, Parel Works.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

Parel Works, 13th July 1875.

OFF TO POONA.

THE LAST NIGHTS OF THE "GHOST."

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, JULY 16TH,

If any body wishes to see D'ARCY READ'S "GHOST" *NOW* or *NEVER* is the time.

IMMENSE ATTRACTION FOR THE LAST.

ARRIVAL OF MONS. BOUQUET FROM PARIS WITH HIS

SPIRITUAL PHOTOGRAPHY.

MARVELLOUS EFFECTS.

Manifestations extraordinary. Spirits of departed friends raised and made material with the other novelties as usual.

"TEMPTATION,"

"THE HAUNTED MISER,"

"PARSEE IN SEARCH OF HIS WIFE," &c. &c.

Tickets to be had of Messrs. S. ROSE & Co.

Performance to commence at 9-30 P.M.

JUST PUBLISHED, PRICE ONE RUPEE.

EUROPEAN VIEWS OF INDIA:

THE EFFECTS OF OBSERVATION OF INDIA

UPON MODERN THOUGHT,

The Rede Lecture delivered in the Senate House, Cambridge, 22nd May 1875, by

SIR HENRY SUMNER MAINE.

THACKER, VINING & CO.

HAMILTON & CO.,

JEWELLERS,
RAMPART ROW.

PRESENTS TO FRIENDS AT HOME.

TRINCHINOPOLY GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY,

CUTTACK SILVER JEWELLERY,

CASHMERE SILVER WORK.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY.

Gold Suites	Rs. 180, 225, 260, 300, 500
Gem „	„ 200, 250, 300, 350, to 600
Gold half Suites	„ 50, 55, 60, 80, 100 to 150
Gem „ „	„ 75, 85, 100, 120, 150
Bracelets Chased Gold	„ 70, 80, 85, 90, 100, 125, 200
„ with Gems	„ 100, 120, 150, 200, to 1,000
Earrings, Gold	„ 18, 25, 30, 40, 50, to 100
Gem Rings	„ 30, 35, 50, 80, 100 to 1,000
Gold Lockets	„ 25, 30, 35, 40, 60, 80, 100 to 150
Gem ditto	„ 60, 80, 90, 100 to 500
Necklets, Flexible Bands	„ 100, 120, 150, 180, 200, 250.

HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, AND SIMLA

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO GOLF CLUBS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) have the pleasure to announce the ARRIVAL of large Supplies of GOLF KIT, from the celebrated maker, "TOM. MORRIS," of St. Andrew's, Scotland, a name universally known amongst Golf Players.

		Cash. Rs. a.
Play Clubs	each	2 12
Long, Middle, and Short Spoons	„	3 0
Putters	„	2 12
Cleek and Irons	„	4 0
Balls	per doz.	9 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S SPECIAL KIT

FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs.	a.
Deck Suits ......10 to	16	8
Overland Suits	25	0
Warm Suits	30	0
Overcoats and Inverness Capes from	35	0
Dressing Gowns ......9 to	20	0
Pyjamas	3	0
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	5	12
White do.	4	8
French Cambric do., Collar attached	4	8
English Cambric do.	4	0
Best Shrunk Flannel do.	8	0
Silk and Wool do	8	8
Spun Silk do.	11	0
Gents' Under Vests 3 8 to	6	0
Bathing Drawers	2	0
Gents' Under Pants 4 to	8	0
Gents' Cotton Socks doz.	8	8
Warm do. „	15	8
Ladies' Under Vests 4-8 to	6	8
Ladies' White Cotton Hose doz	13	8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz	9	8

	Rs.	a.
Children's White Cotton Socks from doz ...6-8 to	12	8
Heather Merino do 6-8 to	12	8
Travelling Caps	3	8
Travelling Seal-skin Caps ......6-8 to	8	8
Travelling Hats ......3-8 to	4	8
Cardingan Jackets, very warm ......9-8 to	12	8
Sheets, per pair	9	8
Pillow Cases, each 1-4 to	2	8
Blankets ......each	10	8
Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds ......10 to	15	0
Rezais or Quilts	5	8
Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks ......12-8 to	23	[illegible]
Solid Leather do	49	0
Extra Large do	75	0
Black Hide Bags	11	8
Extra large do	24	0
Gladstone Bags	35	0
Travelling Writing Cases fitted	12	8
Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72	0

	Rs.	a.
Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58	8
Gents' Dressing Cases	11	8
Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes ......5 to	6	0
Cash Bags	6	12
Courier do ......4-8 to	12	8
Money Belts ......2-8 to	6	8
Sovereign Boxes ......3 to	4	8
Triffin Baskets fitted 16 to	22	8
Air Pillows	5	0
Travelling do	1	8
English Feather do	7	8
Do. Horse Hair do	7	8
Folding Camp Bedsteads	35	0
Cork Mattrasses	19	8
Cotton do.	15	0
Rug Straps ......1-8 to	2	8
Waterproof Coats	10	0
60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6	0
42-Inch White Waterproof	4	8
Linen Faced Collars	0	12
Linen Collars ......doz.	6	0
Cambric Handkerhiefs „	5	0

	Rs.	a.
Warm Gloves	1	8
Mits	1	8
Mufflers	2	12
Pins, Scarf	1	0
Sailors' Knot ......1-8 to	3	0
Windsors for Bow or Ring ......1-8 to	4	0
Sponge Bags	1	8
Sponges	8	8
Soap Boxes	1	8
Smelling Salts, per bottle	2	8
Aramotic Vinegar per bot	2	0
Tooth Brush Guards	0	10
Do. Brushes	0	10
Nail Do.	0	12
Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case ...9-8 to	12	8
Razors, Ivory Handles	3	8
Do. Strops — 3-8 to	5	8
Nail Scissors ......1-8 to	1	12
Champagne Taps	8	8
Pocket Knives	2	8
Marine Soap, 3 cakes for	0	12
Shaving do. Stick	1	0
Overland Chairs, best Beech ......6 to 12		

TIGER CLAW, SWAMY, SILVER AND GOLD TRICHINOPOLY JEWELLERY

VERY SUITABLE PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.

A LARGE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILORS.
23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

CHEAP SUITS, CHEAP SUITS, FOR THE MONSOON.

THE STAFFORD DIAGONAL TWEED, the cheapest and most durable article yet introduced.

Suit consisting of D. B. Coat and Trowsers .... Rs. 20.

Trowsers .... „ 8.

A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

A variety of materials, consisting of DOESKINS, TWEEDS, ANGOLAS, and SERGES, at equally reasonable Prices.

LONDON HOUSE,
(OPPOSITE JAFFER SULLIMAN'S)

A. COOK & CO.,
TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS, HOSIERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

Mofussil Residents can be supplied with Patterns and Instructions for Self Measurement Post free on application.

OUR ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE HAS COMMENCED.

WATSON & COMPANY,
CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW.
BOMBAY.

SOUNDY & CO'S CARRIAGE SHOW ROOMS.

RBOUGHAMS, VICTORIAS, PARK PHAETONS, DOG CARTS,

CARRIAGES BOUGHT, AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

SHOW ROOMS, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

M. BRESLAUER & CO.

ARE THE LARGEST WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF

BILLIARD, CRICKET, RACKET, ARCHERY, BADMINTON, FOOTBALL AND CROQUET KITS.

PRINTED PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

M. BRESLAUER AND CO.
2, EAST STREET, POONA, AND 30, MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY.

MILLINERY.

BOMBAY SEASON.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,
MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS much pleasure in announcing the ARRIVAL and OPENING of FRESH MILLINERY and NEW GOODS for the SEASON in both her Establishments.

BALL, VISITING & HOME TOILETTES in all the New Fabrics.

MILLINERY HATS AND BONNETS.

STRAW DITTO.

NEW JET TRIMMINGS.

FRENCH FLOWERS.

BRIDAL OUTFITS.

EVERY REQUISITE FOR MOURNING.

FRESH KID GLOVES, WHITE AND COLORED from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3.

Careful and Prompt Attention paid to all Out-Station Orders.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES WARRANTED BEST WHITE PEBBLES:

Gold Spectacles with Case	Rs. 30	Gold Eyeglasses	Rs. 35
Steel Spectacles with Case	„ 16	Steel Eyeglasses	„ 16

FULL PARTICULARS ABOUT WATCHES AND JEWELLERY WILL BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

Bombay, 4, Hummum Street. C. MARCKS & Co.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—Mr. B. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every accessories, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

FOR SALE,

AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

NOTICES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.,

(OF MADRAS,)

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,
BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS
NEXT TO KEMP & CO.'S,
BOMBAY,

BEG to invite the attention of the PUBLIC to their large STOCK of every description of

FURNITURE,

for Drawing-room, Boudoir, Dining-room, Offices, Ante-rooms, Camp, Messes and Clubs, Durbar-hall, &c. &c.

CHURCH FURNITURE—Altar Tables, Pulpits, Desks, Fonts, carved Chairs, Arm-chairs, Lecterns, Fauld Stools, Priedieus, Benches, Communion Tables, Railings, Screens, Carpets, Velvets, Fringes, Cushions, &c. &c.

D. & Co. have furnished St. George's Cathedral, Emmanuel Church, Christ's Church, and many others all over India.

An ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing upwards of 300 designs of their Furniture, can be had on application.

BILLIARD TABLES, full size, 12 feet by 6 feet, with Slates, Scroll Legs, India Rubber Cushions, &c., &c., complete, Rs. 900 Cash.

SPARE INDIA RUBBER CUSHIONS, Rs. 90; Billiard Cloth; Rs. 16, Rs. 18, and Rs 20 per yard.

Set of 3 Balls	Rs. 25
Pool Balls 12 „	„ 100
Pyramidal 16 „	„ 140

BILLIARD CUES, No. 1, Rs. 2-8; Nos. 2 and 3, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10 each.

Cue Tips, 8 Annas a Dozen
Chalk, 12 „ „

BAGATELLES BOARDS, all sizes, with or without slate, complete, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 350.

CARRIAGE of EVERY DESCRIPTION of the BEST MAKE, combining Elegance of Design, Superior Finish, and lightness of Construction.

BROUGHAMS, with 2 and 4 Seats, for one or a pair of Horses

PILINTHUMS, very light Evening Carriages, 4 Seats, for 1 and 2 Horses.

PALANKEEN COACHES, with Venetians and Glass all round, comfortable for 4 persons, and well suited for Indian Climate.

MAIL PHAETON and WAGGONETTES, for 4 to 8 persons, with Patent Revolving Back Seats.

DOG CARTS, 4 and 2 Wheels, with or without Tops, American and London Patterns.

PONY PARK, VICTORIA and BASKET PHAETONS, very light, for 2 and 4 persons, for 1 or a pair of Ponies or a Horse.

CANOE BAROUCHES, newest pattern, received from London, Paris and Vienna; handsome Carriages for a pair of Horses.

STATE CARRIAGES, with gilt and plated mountings, lined with the richest Silk and Damask.

BREAKS, MAIL COACHES, and other CARRIAGES made to order.

PRESENTATION ARTICLES AND TABLE ORNAMENTS—Flower Vases, Baskets, Trays, Parian Statues, Limoges Porcelain, Bronzes, one and two lights Candelabras richly ornamented, a fine collection of Steel Engravings, Chromolithographs and Photographs, &c., &c., all from the best Houses in London and Paris.

ANAMALLEE, COFFEE, and GOOSEBERRY STICKS, all sizes.

FRENCH POLISH, made by D. & Co., the best in India, can also be had at their Establishment, with directions how to use it.

ICE MACHINE—Works as a pump, gives two, three, and four decanters of Ice in less than 3 minutes. These Apparatuses advantageously compete with those of M. Carré (we quote the report of the International Exhibition, Paris, 1867). They produce cold and ice without fire, pressure, or danger, and will undoubtedly prove very serviceable to Housewives, Hospitals, and others. Can be seen in working order in their Establishment.

GARDEN PUMPS, double action, easy to work by hand; quite a novelty in Bombay, Rs. 12 each.

MADRAS MATTING, very strongly made, for Verandahs, Ante-rooms, Staircases, &c.

D. & Co. have a large stock of well-selected patent Door-locks Box and Cupboard Locks with two Keys, Padlocks of sizes, from 4 to 6 levers, Porcelain Knobs with Locks for half-doors, Picture Nails with brass heads, Picture Rings, Picture Cords, Gilt Nails, and Punka Wheels.

READING LAMPS—New models for candles, used principally for Verandahs, Tents, Bedrooms; they are Punka-proof.

KEROSINE LAMPS, expressly made for India, Punka-proof, give a light equal to that imparted by 14 candles. Rs. 25.

MARBLE, for Pavement, white and black. 1 square foot; Mosaic Pavements of very handsome design.

CURTAIN MATERIALS; Glass Insulators for Pianos and Cots.

HORSE-HAIR CLOTH; China and French Damasks, Red Velvet, Satin, Cretonnes, and Morocco Leathers.

CARPETS, with borders, new patterns, Brussels, Axminster, and Velvet Pile. From Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 per yard.

WALL PAPERS—Border Papers for Half-doors, Ceilings, Punkas; for Theatres, representing Landscapes, Streets, and Drawing-rooms, &c. &c.

D. & Co. also undertake repairing, re-lining, and polishing all sorts of Furniture, Billiard Tables, and Bagatelle Boards, and re-colouring Pool Balls.

The large Patronage D. & Co. have been favoured with all over India for many years, and having furnished from their Manufactory the Government Houses of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the Nizam of Hydrabad, the Maharajah of Travancore, Vizianagram and Oodeypoor, and others, makes them hope for a continuance of it.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF CARRIAGES WITH PRICES, SENT ON APPLICATION.

D. S. KEMP AND CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS.

(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

Sassoon House, 7 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,

WORKED BY HAND OR TREADLE.

SEWING
SINGER'S
MACHINES
EVERY SINGER MACHINE BEARS THIS TRADE MARK
THE SINGER MF'G CO'Y
TRADE MARK
THIS DESIGN IS THE PROPERTY OF
THE "SINGER" MANUFACTURING COMP'Y

BRAIDING, EMBROIDERING, HEMMING, TUCKING, CORDING, BINDING, QUILTING, GATHERING, TRIMMING, and all sorts of Simple Stitching on Cloth or Leather, can easily be executed on "SINGER'S" MACHINE.

The above Company sold in 1873, 232,444 Machines.

It being double the sale of any Competitor.

Instructions given free to Purchasers. Repairs of all kind undertaken.

Needles, Silks Cottonthread, Oil and all other accessories can be supplied.

Sole Agent for Bombay, NESSERWANJE MERWANJEE PATELL, No. 15 Meadow Street.

Orders for up-country will be promptly attended to.

From the beginning of July next an assortment of the above Machines will be on view at Poona.

THE WORLD-RENOWND WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

IT having come to our knowledge that impressions have been and are being given out by certain parties interested in Sewing Machines, that the Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines are not capable of turning out such works as their Machines can produce, we beg to caution the public against such misrepresentations, and to inform them that the Wheeler & Wilson's Machines can, with the greatest ease, execute the following works:—Plain Sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Felling, Gathering, Binding, Quilting, Cording, Braiding, Trimming, Fringing, and Embroidery and Leather work. And in firmness and elasticity of stitch, rapidity of action, noiselessness of motion, perfect adaptation to all kinds of work, easiness of comprehension to learners, economy of thread, and wonderful durability, the W. & W. Machines stand unrivalled, and are so acknowledged through all the civilised quarters of the Globe. They are besides not so liable to get out of order as other Machines. We would invite intending purchasers to examine and Judge for themselves the relative merits of the W. & W. Sewing Machines and others imported into Bombay before investing their money on cheaper, but inferior productions.

In addition to the numerous Prizes, Medals and Diplomas of Honour and Merit won by the W. & W. Machines at the various exhibitions of Europe and America, at the Vienna Exhibition of 1873, the Emperor of Austria bestowed the high title of the Knight's Cross of the Imperial Order of Francis Joseph on the Hon. Mr. Nathaniel Wheeler, President of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co., for the highest superiority of the W. & W. Machines over all others, some of which obtained only minor distinctions at that Exhibition.

Beware of counterfeits and imitations, which are paraded as on Wheeler & Wilson's "system" or "principle." All Wheeler & Wilson's Genuine Machines have their number and the name of "Wheeler & Wilson, Bridgeport Conn," impressed on the cloth-plate and the Trade-mark of the Company imbedded in the Machines.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET,
Sole Agents, W. & W.'s Manufacturing Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 15th July 1875.

Yesterday's Liverpool Cotton Market evidently closed with even a worse tone than it opened, Reuter's report being very dull, sales 10,000 bales. Prices are somewhat irregular, the higher class of Surats seem to be better, Good Fair Ginned Broach being quoted ⅛d., and Good Fair Hingunghaut ⅛d. per lb. up, while both Fair Omra and Fair Dhollera are 1/16d. lower. Arrivals are lower, Good Dhollera, fully good fair clause, June sailing Cape being given at 5⅜d. and Fully Good Fair, good fair clause, May shipment Cape at 5⅜d., a decline of ⅛d. since the latter quality was last mentioned on the 5th instant.

This morning's market opens still dull; probable sales 15,000 bales, actual imports 15,000.

Reuter's New York message of yesterday quotes Mid.-Uplands on the spot ⅛ lower, futures 1/16 cent. per lb. higher. The day's receipts at the ports were 1,000 bales, making 2,000 for the five days, against 5,900, and the exports to Great Britain 1,000, making up 9,000 against the same quantity for the corresponding period last year.

With the exception of an improvement of 3d. per quarter in Bombay Linseed and 6d. in Ferozepore Rapeseed, general produce is quite unaltered.

A further payment of £344,000 into the Bank of England is reported, making £1,069,000 since last return. Unless the withdrawals have also been large, to-day's return ought to show a material improvement in the position, but it seems doubtful whether any reduction in the Bank rate has been made, this morning's quotation for Consols being still 94¼ and French Rentes 104¾.

Bar Silver yesterday was quoted at 55⅝d. per oz., a decline of 1-16d., but it has had no appreciable effect on Sterling Exchange to-day, rates having remained steady at yesterday's level for private bills while Bank paper has been obtainable on rather more favorable terms for remitters. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand..............1s-9½d. per rupee.
Do 6 months' sight...1s-10d. „
Credits 3 „ ...1s-9 15-16d.
Documents 3 „ ...1s-10d.

On Calcutta we have not heard of any business and we still quote demand drafts at par, 60 days' sight 99⅜.

Government Paper continues in fair demand but not at any higher values.

The Share Market showes increased depression again especially for Spinning and Weaving Companies. Orientals are Rs. 4 higher but Flemings have declined Rs. 5, Jewraz Baloo Rs 15, Manockjee Petit Rs. 10, and Morarjee Goculdass Rs. 20 per share. Bank of Bombays are steady but unaltered in value. Colaba Land Co. Rs. 20 per share down.

In Cotton we have not heard of any operations for export to-day, and prices therefore are nominally unchanged, but dealers are anxious sellers and generally willing to accept lower prices to effect a clearance. The receipts yesterday were only 130 bales, making 2,127 bales for the six days.

Freights are all but nominal at £2 per ton for Liverpool, both by sail and steam.

Piece Goods continue steady, with a moderate demand from first hands for the finer makes of Grey Shirtings at yesterday's prices.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
200,000	100	all	5p.ct	Agra Bank	91
22,000	1,000	all	7½ do.	Bank of Bengal	1450
20,000	500	all	5 do.	Bank of Bombay New	730
8,750	1,000	all	6 do.	Bank of Madras	1200
30,000	250	all	4 do.	Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China	250
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	225 nl.
[illegible]	20	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	115
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

LAND COMPANIES.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
4,000*	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1175
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	115
1,750	2,000	2,000	20 p.s.	Mazagon Land	750
6,000	*1,400	all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	210

PRESS COMPANIES.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
150	5,000	2,850	200 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1300 xd
200	2,000	1,100	50 ps	Albert Co., Kurrachee	760
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	200000	..	Alfred Mills Co.	1100
150	12,000	11,000	200 p	Apollo Press Co.	3900
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	740
155	500	all	60 ps	Berar Company (New)	550
200	2,000	all	200 ps	Bombay Press Co.	1350
200	500	all	50 ps	Do. New	350
400	250	all	8½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	100
400	1,500	all	37½ ps	Carwar Co.	850
280	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	70
500	1,880	all	175 ps	Colaba Press Co.	4200
500	300	all	Nil.	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	200
852	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1175
150	8,500	all	Rs.200	Fort Press Co.	2500
300	2,000	2,000	15 p.	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
300	50	all	100 ps	French Pres Co.	425
1,150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.	350
3,125	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	415
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1500
120	..	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	700
300	50	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co.	600
400	500	750	135 ps	Scinde Press Co.	410
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	970
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	1000
450	1,000	...	100ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	980

* Per share, for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
600	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,200
500	5 500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,775
300	2,000	500	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,600
900	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,060
*2 400	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	155
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	775
2,600	4,000	all	100p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,100
1,500	1,250	all	100p s	Fleming S. W. Co.	910
1,400	1,000	all	100ps*	Great Eastern	1,040
700	1,000	all	60p.s	Hindustan S. W. Co.	950
750	1,000	all	100p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,035
...	...	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	950
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	955
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	600
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,050
1,050	1,000	all	107ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,045
4,000	625	all	52ps*	Oriental	655
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	650
110	1,000	1,000	200p.s	Soonderdas Spinning	960
500	1,000	250	31½ps	Do. do. 1/4 share.	276¼

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
...	£20	218·3·0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	253
...	£20	103·14·6		Do. New £20 Shares	126
...	£20	65·7·3	do.	Ditto	72
...	£20	21·13·1	do.	Ditto	32
...	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196·5·15	do.	Do. New Shares	220

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date L'dation.		
...	95	119¼	...	Bank of China	1
...	...	...	[illegible]	East India Bank	1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ship Macedon, 1,257 tons, Captain R. Jones, will sail to-day for Hull, with a cargo of 5,914 cwts linseed.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Penang, 475 tons, Captain R. G Scott, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Nubia, 1,033, tons, Captain G. N. Hector, arrived in harbour yesterday from Melbourne (June 15th), calling at Glenely, King George's Sound and Galle with Australian Mail, and the following cargo:—4 cases wine, 1 parcel specie, 20 casks tallow, 3 packages beef, 4 cases biscuits, 20 cases meat, 1 package fowls, 2 horses, and 1 box merchandise.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Nubia (s)	Hector	Melbourne, June 15.

DEPARTURE.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Penang (s)	Scott	Coast and Calcutta.

The ship Macedon, Jones, to Hull, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
11	Mahratta(s)	James	Singapore, June 15.
	Star of Russia	Simpson	London. April 7.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
11	Duke of Argyll(s)	...	Calcutta.
12	Viceroy (s)	...	Colombo.
	Baghdad (s)	...	Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS—July 15.

From Liverpool.

Kashgar s, 1 case thread, Elias Allana.

From London.

Malwa s, 1 case Watches, Hassam Dada.

Surat s, 4 cases umbrellas, Esmail Mahomed & Co; 51 cases porter, 105 cases beer, and 30 cases whiskey, E R Mody; 6 cases cochineal, Oomedram Oogurchund; 4 cases playing cards, Framjee Ardaseer Davar; 11 packages wine, Bombay Club.

Sumatra s, 1 case soap, Ardaseer Manockjee Kaka; 2 cases books, Atmaram Sagoon & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—July 15.

For Liverpool.

Europa s, 41 bales coton, Megjee Dossa; 50 bales cotton, Muthooradass Vithuldass; 130 bales cotton, Vulubdass Manchund; 158 bales cotton, Nuthoobhoy Soorchund.

Clive s, 220 bags wheat, W Nicol & Co; 75 bales wool, Kessowjee Poona; 13 bales wool, Fazul Goolamhoosen; 107 bales wool Mooljee Jetha; 100 bales cotton, Bhugwanjee Chutoorbhooj; 1?1 bales cotton, N J Abraham; 53 bales cotton, Vulubdass Manchund; 50 bales wool, Cooverjee Nursee; 33 bales cotton, Nagindass Premchund.

For London.

Indus s, 13 cases fishmaws, Mamed Nathoo; 5 cases rubber, Aba Juaub; 1 bale hides, Hajee Succoor Hajee Abdoola; 25 bales hides and skins, Hassum Oomer; 17 bales skins, Mahomed Jumall; 21 bales skins, Pooma Huson Abdool Cader Meera Sahib and Co; 19 bales skins, Fucker Momed Cheenoo Aboo Sallay and Co; 12 bales hides, Suriff Duryeah; 2 bundles woollen carpets, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 7 cases moye teeth, Currimbhoy Hussonbhoy; 72 cases mother o' pearl shells, Rusubally Allyruza; 14 bundles E teeth, and 6 cases E teeth, Currumbhoy Ebram; 24 bundles E teeth, Hassanbhoy Thaver and Co.

For New York.

Jane Law, 8,035 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Marseilles.

Delhi s, 100 bales cotton, P and O Co.

For Venice.

Delhi s, 250 bales cotton, P and O Co.

For Genoa.

Delhi s, 400 bales cotton, P and O Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—July 14.

Gunthorpe, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, from England.
Lyons, Surg Major, Bengal Med Dept, on furlough, from England.
Moir, Doctor, Bengal Med Dept, on sick Certificate, from Calcutta.

July 15.

Harris, Captain, Bombay 66th Regt, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURE.—July 15.

Jones, Lieut, Bengal 63rd Regt, on sick leave, to England.
Powlett, Lieut, Madras Royal Artillery, to join, to Aurungabad

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 14th July 1875.

With reference to G O C No 359, 7th June 1871, Annual Indents for School books and materials will, in future, be despatched by Regts and Batteries, so as to reach the office of the Supdt of Army Schools, not later than the 15th March in each year.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mount Aboo Sanitarium—Capt F Beauchamp, 2nd Batn 7th Fusiliers, to be Comdt, vice Maj Beasley.

Lieut A F F Adams, 1st Batn 2nd Foot, officiated as Comdt, Colaba Depot and Sanitarium, from 18th June to 6th July 1875.

Surgn J C Lucas, on general duty, Bombay, is transferred to general duty, Northern Division, travelling by rail at the public expense.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery—Maj the Hon'ble R. Hare, F Battery 9th Bde to Poona, for 30 days, from the 20th of June, on medical certificate.

18th Foot (2nd Battalion)—Lieut. D. Chesney, from 20th to 30th July 1875, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

18th Regt N I—Lt J W F Biggs, 2nd Wing Subn, to remain at Mount Aboo, from 3rd July to 1st Aug 1875, in extension, on medical certificate.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 15.)

Military Department.

Capt J G M DeL Bean, Bengal S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for nine months, on medical certificate, under Rule IX of the Furlough Regulations of 1868:—

Capt R Hennell, Infantry Genl List.

With reference to G G O No 494, 23rd June, Col Shewell's appointment to officiate as Judge Advt Genl of the Army, is to have effect from the 14th idem.

The following appointment is made:—

Capt and Local Maj G G Beasley, 83rd Regt. to officiate as Asst Adjt Genl of Division, vice Lt-Col Lock, whose tenure of office expires on the 7th inst.

Under instructions from H M's Secy of State for India, the name of Surgn Maj H F McGrath is removed from the list of the Bombay Medical Service.

The services of Surgn R M Wall, M B, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Foreign Department.

Marine Department.

Under the provisions of Section V of Act I of 1873 (The Bombay Port Trust Act), H Ex the Govr in Council is pleased to re-appoint Col J A Ballard, C B, R E, as Chairman of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and the following gentlemen as Trustees, viz:—

The Hon E W Ravenscroft, C S, Lt-Col H F Hancock, R E, Comdr G T Robinson, late I N, Mr F F Arbuthnot, C S, Mr W G Hall, Mr G A Kittredge, Capt G F Henry, Mr H P LeMessurier, Mr F Mathew M I C E, and the Hon N Mahomed Ali Rogay.

2. Commander G T Robinson will act as Chairman of the Trustees of the Port during the absence of Col J A Ballard, C B, R E, or until further orders.

3. Mr A C Oliphant, C S, will act as a Trustee of the Port during the absence of Mr Kittredge, or until further orders.

Political Department.

Lt C W H Sealy, Cantonment Mag, Aden, has been appointed ex-officio Asst to the Political Resident.

Capt W F Prideaux and F M Hunter were re-appointed to act as first and second Assts to the Political Resident, Aden, respectively, from the 22nd March 1875.

Judicial Department.

Mr J F Spencer, Clerk of the Bombay Court of Small Causes is allowed privilege leave of absence from 17th July to 31st Aug 1875.

Under the provisions of Section 3 of Act II of 1869, H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R Thom, Asst Collr of Salt Revenue, in charge of the Kanara Range, to act as a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Mr W H Crowe rejoined his appointment as Actg Asst Judge and Sessions Judge at Poona and Asst Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan on the 1st inst, after office hours.

Mr E Hosking received charge of the Office of Asst Judge and Sessions Judge at Tanna on the 2nd inst, before office hours.

The appointment by the first Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, of Mr Anundrao Bhasker, Asst Clerk of the Court to act as Clerk of the Court during the absence of Mr J F Spencer on privilege leave, or until further orders, is confirmed by the Hon the Govr in Council.

Revenue Department.

Mr J F Muir acted as Collr and Mag of the Dist of Broach from 31st March to 7th April 1875, both days inclusive.

Mr G B Spring, Actg third class Asst Collr of Salt Revenue, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr W W Loch having resumed charge of his office of Actg second Asst Collr, Ahmednagar, on the 8th June 1875, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to him under Govt Order of the 17th February 1875, viz., from 8th to 16th June 1875, both days inclusive, is cancelled.

Mr E W L Morant, Asst Supdt, Poona and Nasik Revenue Survey, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from 16th inst.

During the period intervening between the date of Mr H E Jacomb delivering over charge and Mr G H Johns receiving charge of the Office of the Deputy Comsr of Customs and Opium, the following arrangements were made:—

Mr H L Wright acted as Depy Comsr of Customs and Opium from 18th May to 29th June 1875, both days inclusive.

Mr A H Plunkett acted as second class Asst Comsr of Customs and Opium from 18th to 19th May 1875, both days inclusive.

Messrs W H Payne, Shapoorjee Jamasjee Bhownuggree, and W E Young, acted as second, third, and fourth class Asst Comsr of Customs and Opium from 20th May to 29th June 1875, both days inclusive.

Mr Pandoorung Hurry Vaidya acted as Extra Asst Comsr of Customs and Opium from 25th May to 29th June 1875, both days inclusive.

Mr J F Muir C S, is allowed leave of absence on medical certificate for eight months, commencing from the 8th April last.

Mr S W Tyndall is appointed to act as first class Depy Collr in Sind.

His Ex the Govr in Council is pleased to direct that, on the return from leave of Mr A A Borradaile, Mr W R Pratt should act as Collr and Mag of the District of Surat and Agent for the Governor at Surat during the absence of Mr T C Hope or until further orders; that Mr George B Reid should act as First Assistant to the Collector of Ahmedabad during the absence of Mr Pratt, or until further orders; and that Mr J F Fleet should act as First Assistant to the Collector of Kaládgi until further orders.

Col A T Etheridge, C S I, Alienation Settlement Officer, Southern Division, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, under Section 21 (a), Chapter VI, of the Civil Leave Code, Second Edition.

The privilege leave of absence for one month granted to Mr F L Goldsmid, Actg Asst Revenue Comr, N Division, under Govt Order of the 23rd ultimo, is cancelled.

Mr G W Vidal has been appointed substantive pro tem Extra second Asst Collr of Khandesh, vice Mr James, appointed substantive pro tem Under-Secy to Govt in the Revenue, Financial, and General Depts.

Public Works Department.

Mr S Doig, Ex Engr, fourth grade, is confirmed as Ex Engr, Eastern Nára Division, Sind.

Educational Department.

Messrs Trimbak Narayan Kirtane and Ramchandra Annaji Savanur respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Depy Educational Inspector, Kaládgi Sub-Division, on the 14th ultimo, after office hours.

Dr J G Buhler, Educational Inspector, N D, has been deputed, on special duty to Kashmir, Rajputana, and Central India, with effect from the 19th inst.

Messrs J A Dalal and D E Girni respectively delivered over and received charge of the Nadiad High School on the 28th June 1875 before office hours.

Messrs K T Best and A S Desai respectively delivered over and received charge of the Ahmedabad High School on the 29th ultimo, before office hours.

Mr K T Best assumed charge of his acting appointment as Professor of History and Political Economy Elphinstone College, on the 30th ultimo, after office hours.

Mr T C Hope delivered over and Mr J L Johnston received charge of the Office of first Asst Collr, Surat, in the forenoon of the 15th ultimo.

Mr G Gladstone Turner delivered over and Mr M C Entee received charge of the Office of Dist Depy Collr, Surat, in the afternoon of the 28th ultimo.

Mr C H Jopp, Supernumerary Asst Collr, Nasik, is allowed leave of absence for one month from 4th Sept 1875, under Chapter VII, Rule I, of the Civil Leave Code.

Messrs J Davidson and J R FitzGerald respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of second Asst Collr and first class Mag, Sholapur, on the 5th inst, in the forenoon.

Notification by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

Capt G Coussmaker, Asst Supt, Revenue Survey, Southern Mahratta Country, received charge of the Photozincographic Office, Poona, from Mr H Cousens on the 19th inst, before office hours.

Notification by the Conservator of Forests.

Messrs Narayan Balal Oke, Sub-Asst Conservator of Forests, first grade, and G Hewett, Asst Conservator of Forests, second grade, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Dist Forest Office of Colaba and Dapoli on the 8th July 1875, after office hours.

HIGH COURT—16th July.

(Before the Honourable the Chief Justice and the Honourable Mr. Justice Green)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

40 & 84-74—M H Khan—Purmanunddass Jeewandass v Byramjee Jejeebhoy—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
81-73—Crawford and Boevey—Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia v The Secretary of State—Mr Hearn.
57-73—Prescot and Winter—Toolseydass Suvuckram v Narrandass Chellaram—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
463-69—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy—Manajee Dorabjee v The B B and C I Railway Company—Prescot and Winter.
744-72—Fletcher and Smith—The East India Bank and others v Purshotumdass Vullubdass—Hearn Cleveland and Lee-Warner.
319-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Bhuggoobhoy Premchund and others v L A Blascheck—Chalk and Turner.
478-73—Hearn, Cleveland and LeeWarner—Elizabeth Larstedt and another v The Agra Bank Ld—Fletcher and Smith.
409-72—Fletcher and Smith—The Morarjee Goculdass S and W Co, Ld v Rustomjee Ardaseer Wadia—Jefferson and Payne.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley.)

Long Cause.

408-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—J F Hill and others v Chubildass Lulloobhoy—Jefferson and Payne—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Pinhey.)

Long Causes.

827-73—Jefferson and Payne—Bhawram Mudon Gopal v Ram Narayen Bhaya—Shapoorjee and Tacurdass—M B Barbhaya.
554-74—Hearn, Cleveland and LeeWarner—Ramabai widow v Bapoojee Narayen and others—Prescot and Winter.
557-74—Pestonjee Kavasjee—Abdool Suttur Hamed v Mahomed Khan bin Fuckeer—B. V. N. Kirtikur
520-73—Fletcher and Smith—Eshwantrao Gopalrao v Tribhowun Laldass—Shamrao Pandurung.
167-74—Fletcher and Smith—Tricumdass Hurrivulubdass v Leone Jahier—Janardhun and Ghandibhy.
703-73—Hearn, Cleveland and LeeWarner—Perosha Cursetjee and others v R C Antrobus—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Marriott.)

Ecclesiastical Side.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of Chimabai, wife of Canojee H deceased—M M Munshi—Luxumon Dadoba Josey v Brahmanand Koomar—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

Long Causes.

434-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Nanabhoy Wishwanath and others vs Goorjee Regoonathjee Ruttongher and others—K Merojee
2-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff v Mahomood bin Mahomed &c—Lynch and Tobin.
469-74—Shamrao Pandoorung—Megbhai widow v Dayal Khimji—K Merojee
575-74—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy—Maneckjee Dadabhoy v Thacker Nathoo Lucmidass—Prescot and Winter.
651-74—Jefferson and Payne—Doolubdass Morledhur v Ruttonjee Aspundiarjee—Tyabjee and Sayani.
658-73—Hearn, Cleveland and LeeWarner—Dyal Jairaz v Jairaz Ruttonsey and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	July 16	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M
Kurrachee	„ 17	11 A.M.	12 A.M
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	„ 21	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	„ 24	3 P.M.	No after packet
China	„ 26	4 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	„ 30	3-30 P.M.	4 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	„ 30	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice, dated the 28th September last, it is notified that as on and after the 4th June next till further notice, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Friday soon after 5 p.m., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 1 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 p.m.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P. M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices, will be 2-30 P. M., and register ed at 1 P. M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamers after 3 P. M., and up to starting time (5 P. M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformination conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Present Rates per ½ oz. Pies.	Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Revised Rates per ½ oz. Pie
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9	4	9	0

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under:—

5-30 P.M.		5-30 P.M.	
Friday	July 16	Friday	July 30
„	July 23	„	Aug. 6

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Wednesday and Saturday.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf is now weekly but as the Steamers touch at Guader, Muscat and Jask, on every alternate voyage only, the Mails for these ports are despatched fortnightly.

A Mail will be despatched on every *Wednesday* during the monsoon.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Saturday ....July 24

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

ZANZIBAR, NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA AND TABLE BAY.

3-30 P.M.		3-30 P.M.	
Friday	July 30	Friday	Sept. 24
„	„ 23	„	Oct. 25

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered not for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

TO CALCUTTA.

Touching at the several Coast Stations.

Mails to Calcutta, and for the several Coast Stations, below Carwar per B. I. S N. Company's Contract Steamers, will be despatched from Bombay on every Thursday during the monsoon.

Registered and ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. at the G. P. O., and late fee letters up to 1-30 on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

Revised Table of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 15th April 1875 and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.	3-60 P.M.	4-30 P.M.	3 P.M.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur Seroor, Deccan, and S. M. Country	12 NOON.	0-30P.M.	10-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Oorun and Panwell	5 A.M.	5-30 A.M.	5-30 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	6 P.M.	7-30 P.M.	5-30 P.M.
For ditto in Southern Concan, *i.e.*, for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	9 A.M.	10 A.M	8-30 A.M.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

OVERLAND SUMMARY

OF

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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The First Number of the New Series of the Overland Summary of the Bombay Gazette is considerable improvement on anything we have yet seen turned out in similar shape. It contains, 32 pages, and is replete with interesting information on Indian subjects of all kinds. At the price, *four annas*, the *Summary* is ridiculously cheap. Sixty-nine columns of closely printed reading matter all for a mere sixpence! The fact is almost beyond belief, by reason of its very marvellousness. In addition to a well-arranged and judiciously-selected mass of intelligence there is a series of articles on the topics of the times, reproduced from the daily editions of the *Bombay Gazette*. On the whole, or taking it all in all, the *Overland Summary*, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, is about the best, if it is not the best, we have seen; and people desirous of keeping their friends in the mother-country well informed of all that is transpiring in this far-off land would be guilty of an unpardonable sin of omission if they neglected forwarding by each Mail copies of the really excellent publication we have been noticing.—*Sindian.*

NOW READY.

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  Report of the European Commissioners.
  Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.

Proclamation by the Government of India deposing the Gaekwar.

BOMBAY, 12th June.

To NARAYEN DAJI, Esquire,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Sir,—We the undersigned have the honor to request the favour of your CONVENING a MEETING of the INHABITANTS of BOMBAY at an early date, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means of providing for the suitable reception of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the PRINCE OF WALES, K. G., on the occasion of his visit to Bombay.—We have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servants,

J. A. Forbes.
George F. Henry.
Thomas Blaney.
H. E. Jacomb.
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.
Puddamjee Pestonjee by N.B.J.
શા૦ કેશવજી નાયક.
i. e. Kessowjee Naique.
Ragoonath Narayen.
Mahomed Ally Rogay.
James Thorburn.
Homejee Cursetjee Dady.
Byramjee Nusserwanjee Sirvie.
Bhugwandass Purshotumdass.
Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.
Fazulbhoy C. Gangjee.
Arthur C. Oliphant.
G. F. Joynt, M.D.
T. B. Kirkham.
E. M. Fogo.
J. M. Maclean.
D. S. Kemp.
Cowasjee Hormusjee.
Bomanjee Pestonjee.
P. F. Gomes.
Ardaseer Framjee Moos.
Govind Balvuntrao.
Naorojee Baramjee.
Mooktajee Appajee Kamble.
Cowasjee Manockjee Limjee.
Jamshudjee Pallonjee.
Joomabhoy Rahljee.
Vundrawun Purshotumdass.
Wm. Martin Wood.
H. Wynford Barrow.
Vurjeevundass Madhowdass.
Tapidass Vurjdass.
Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee.
Dadabhai Naoroji.
Ardaseer Hormarji Wadia.
Ardaseer Dossabhoy Moonshee.
H. A. Hormarji Wadia.
D. M. Lalcaca.
W. Wells.
Munguldass Nathoobhoy.
H. A. Suntook.
J. Gerson de Cunha.

Agreeably with the above requisition I hereby give notice that a PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS of BOMBAY will be held in the TOWN HALL on WEDNESDAY, the 28th July next, at 4 o'clock P. M. to consider the best means for the reception of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the PRINCE of WALES on his visit to Bombay.

NARAYEN DAJI,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay Sheriff's Office, 26th June 1875.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BLATHWAYT—July 11th, at Ahmednagar, the wife of Charles G. Blathwayt, Bo. C. S., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

SERGEANT—July 9th, at Calcutta, Mrs. Harry Sergeant, of a son, still born.

SANDEMAN—July 10th, at Darjeeling, the wife of Captain J. E. Sandeman, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HALDWELL—MORTON—July 6th, at St. Andrew's Church, Bangalore, by the Reverend W. A. Liston, Mr. Edmund Haldwell, of the Mysore D. P. W., to Emily Jane, daughter of Mr. Edward Morton, of Bombay.

STRAHAN—HOGARTH—July 8th, at Ajmere, Rajpootana, by the Rev. Chas. Kirk, Captain George Strahan, R. E., to Beatrice, younger daughter of the late Rev. D. Hogarth, Rector of Portland, Dorset.

DEATHS.

NANGLE—July 9th, at Trichinopoly, William Gerald Beresford, the beloved child of Captain H. B. Nangle, M. S. C., aged 2½ years

SPRY—July 7th, at Trichinopoly, Frederic Arthur, son of Captain F. E. Spry, 38th Regiment M. N. I., aged 7 months and 1 day.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1875.

Lord Northbrook seems to be one of those unfortunate people who can never let well alone. Nothing could have been stronger than the position he took up in the Resolution reviewing the Reports of the Baroda Commissioners, when he had fairly nerved himself to the effort of declaring that he agreed in opinion with Sir Richard Couch and the other European members of the Commission, and that he was prepared, so far as he was concerned, to treat Mulharrao as a convicted poisoner. What can have tempted him to abandon this safe ground, and to make common cause with the Secretary of State by endeavouring to justify the policy actually carried out? Are we to suppose that the Viceroy has such a peculiarly sensitive conscience that, having consented to be Lord Salisbury's agent in deposing Mulharrao for other offences than those specified in the Proclamation appointing the Commission, he feels he must take his share of the blame of a proceeding so much at variance with his own judgment; or is it the case that he is a man of such irresolute temper, that, even when he has once come to a decision, he is continually looking back and wondering if he has not done wrong, till he becomes so "fidgetty"—no other word will express our meaning so well—that he cannot rest till he has explained away the substance of his resolution, and put himself in accord with the latest criticism of the time. Perhaps it might be difficult to give adequate reasons for our opinion, but we are certainly acquiring the uncomfortable conviction that it is impossible to place any reliance on Lord Northbrook's firmness of purpose, and that what the present Government of India does to-day it may show itself perfectly ready to undo to-morrow. The Minute of April 29, by Lord Northbrook, for instance, which we published two days ago, presents a melancholy contrast to the Resolution issued in the middle of the same month. The latter was one of the most statesmanlike papers we have ever read; the former is an elaborate piece of special pleading which does not assist in clearing the Secretary of State but only degrades the Viceroy to Lord Salisbury's level.

We will confine our attention to two paragraphs of the Minute. Lord Northbrook, having made the distinct and honest, however imprudent, admission that "the evidence taken "before Sir Richard Meade's Commission "was *not* considered by the Government of "India to be sufficient in itself to justify the "extreme measure of deposition," goes on to base his argument that Mulharrao could not have been restored to the throne on the fact that Sir Lewis Pelly, while in charge of the Baroda State, took formal depositions proving that the deaths of Bhow Scindia and Govind Naik might justly be attributed to the Maharaja. We may repeat here what we have already mentioned, that the only depositions taken in these cases by Sir Lewis Pelly consisted of evidence which Colonel Phayre had collected and was anxious to lay before Sir Richard Meade's Commission, but which the Government of India deliberately forbade that Commission to take any notice of. How it could be considered by so honourable a man as the Viceroy consistent with equity to allow the judicious Sir Lewis Pelly to rake up the evidence in cases which the headstrong Colonel Phayre was pronounced a meddlesome fool for having inquired into, is more than we can understand. Nor can we think it right that Sir Lewis Pelly, having before him evidence which was strong enough to make him solemnly recommend the Government of India to depose Mulharrao, should have appeared in the witness-box at that Prince's trial and declared that so far as he was aware the Maharaja was sincerely desirous of reforming the administration of the State. Neither in England nor in India will public opinion fail to condemn the Viceroy for what cannot but be regarded as an attempt to provide an *ex post facto* justification for Mulharrao's deposition after the trial for poisoning had broken down.

The second point we wish to draw attention to is the insufficiency of the pretext put forward by Lord Northbrook for excluding Mulharrao's family from the succession. His Lordship urges that "it would have been highly detrimental "to the interests of the State of Baroda that any "recognition should be given to the possible "claim of Luxmeebaee's infant (the only male "issue of Mulharrao on behalf of whom any "claim to legitimacy could be advanced) to "the Sovereignty of Baroda." We cannot see, for our own part, what interest would have been endangered by the recognition of this child as the heir, so long as the British Government took care to keep the management of the State in its own hands. But in any case Lord Northbrook must be well aware that, even if Luxmeebaee's infant were set aside as illegitimate, Mulharrao had still the right of adoption, of which he could not lawfully be deprived except for disloyalty to the British Crown; and his Lordship does not try to answer the question why that right was taken away from a Prince deposed "on general grounds." Altogether, this Minute shows the Viceroy's weakness without doing any good to the Secretary of State.

It is clear, nevertheless, that Lord Salisbury and Lord Northbrook will be absolved by Parliament, and that the Government of Bombay and Colonel Phayre, but for whom Baroda would never have been freed from the tyranny of Mulharrao, will be held responsible for every blunder that has been committed. The London papers seem to have deliberately resolved not to hear a word that can be said in defence of our Government or of the late Resident at Baroda. We mentioned yesterday that Mr. Tucker had tried in vain to get a letter inserted in the *Pall Mall Gazette* in answer to that journal's savage attack on Colonel Phayre, and we believe that the *Times* also refused some time ago to publish a letter Mr. Tucker wrote to correct some of the misstatements made by Serjeant Ballantine and his friends. With the Press, the English Ministry, and the Government of India leagued against them, the Members of the Local Government and Colonel Phayre may esteem themselves lucky if they escape a direct vote of censure by the House of Commons, which must have some scapegoat offered up to it. And yet both Sir Philip Wodehouse and his colleagues and the ex-Resident of Baroda have done good work in this Baroda business, deserving the grateful thanks rather than the censure of Parliament. Without their courageous initiative the Government of India would never have undertaken the task of reforming the Baroda State; and, had Lord Northbrook acted on the advice given by Mr. Gibbs a year ago, all the subsequent blundering would have been avoided. The Local Government was, no doubt, much too candid in expressing frankly its views about not removing Colonel Phayre without giving him another appointment of equal value; but we all know that this principle of compensation is accepted throughout India, and that every appointment is systematically jobbed for the convenience of great officials who are going on furlough or sick leave. It was inevitable that disputes should occur between the Local and Central Governments so long as there was a divided jurisdiction; and of course the Government of India, being the superior power, and having the privilege of taking upon itself from time to time just as much or as little responsibility as it liked, could always prove that the poor Government of Bombay was in fault for every mistake that was made. It is far better that the control of political affairs at Baroda should be taken away entirely from the Government of Bombay, than that it should be left as a bone of contention between the two Governments. But we have grave doubts if the present Viceroy is not grasping at too much in trying to centralise in his own study at Calcutta or Simla the whole work of governing all the various provinces of India. Such a centralized despotism as now exists in this country the world has not seen since the great Napoleon took upon himself the task of administering the affairs of peace and war for the whole Continent from his head-quarters in Paris or with the camp of the Grand Army, and broke down in the effort. When the Emperor heard of the crowning naval disaster of Trafalgar, he is said to have exclaimed, with perfect seriousness, "Well, I "cannot be everywhere;" and this ludicrous belief in himself and his own powers grew upon him till it ruined the Empire. No doubt, the electric telegraph has been invented since Napoleon's day, and it facilitates communication in a way undreamt of seventy years ago. But this wonderful mechanical invention has not raised the standard of human intelligence; and, with an Empire as large as Napoleon's and more difficult to govern, we can hardly suppose that the electric telegraph will enable Lord Northbrook to succeed where Napoleon failed.

SHOULD OUR LOCAL CIVIC FUNCTIONARIES HAVE AN OFFICIAL UNIFORM?

Considering how fond the natives of this country are of bright raiment, and outward indications of their position in society or public life, it has always appeared strange to us that such a body as the Municipal Corporation or the Town Council has no uniform. Were it not that the value of municipal institutions is plainly being already appreciated—we had almost said too much appreciated—by our native citizens, we should urge that a distinctive dress, to be worn publicly on great occasions, should be made a distinguishing mark of Town Councillors and members of the Municipal Corporation. The effect of having such a uniform as we suggest would be to impress ordinary citizens with awe and respect for these servants of their country, and of course any thing that would tend to raise their dignity would be a public advantage. There is undoubtedly much in a uniform. We can understand that a Town Councillor or a Municipal Corporationer in plain dress attracts no particular attention from the multitude, but if he were arrayed in a scarlet robe and a cocked hat they would at once look upon him as no ordinary mortal. Ambitious youths among us would receive a new stimulus to their ardour. Keeping the hat and robe before his mind, many a young man might do prodigies of good for the public service in climbing towards them. The desire to achieve the honoured articles of raiment might produce many noble struggles with adversity. It would be the Sangrail of Parsee and Hindoo heroes, to be wearily and patiently sought after; it would for the time personify Fame—

> "The spur that the clear spirit doth raise
> To scorn delights and live laborious days."

The effect of an official dress would be to raise the importance of individuals; but at the same time, the effect of a collective display of the uniforms on public occasions would be "grand," and Bombay would have every reason to feel proud of her civic representatives. The coming hither of the Prince of Wales will be an occasion for picturesque displays of innumerable kinds, but the Corporation and Town Council will have themselves to blame if they do not carry off the palm of victory by adorning each member, be he Parsee, Hindoo, or European, with a scarlet robe, cocked hat, and rapier, and then making them all draw up in a row on the Apollo Bunder to welcome His Royal Highness to India on behalf of her people. We throw these suggestions out for what they are worth. The subject is not such a trifling one as it might appear to be. In England the honour of being a Town Councillor would be robbed of half its lustre if a red robe, to be worn on public occasions, and a cocked hat, to be dutifully tucked under the arm or determinedly placed on the head according as circumstances required, did not accompany it. The desire to become the possessor of garments of such magnificence, as compared with the humdrum apparel of ordinary life, with its chimney-pot hat, its black sacks with the front taken of and the back split up, its cloth cylinders called trousers, creates a healthy competition among candidates for civic representation; and in the long run, the public is the gainer by clothing which none but philosophers, cynics, and savages can afford to laugh at.

An instance of the seriousness with which the robe question is treated in English politics occurs in a recent number of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which reports that there has been much vexation of spirit and mental distress among the members of the Sheffield Town Council lately as to the costume they shall adopt on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales to that town. It was decided by a majority at a late meeting that the Councillors should attire themselves in robes, but nineteen members of the Council voted against this measure, and it was feared would prove obdurate to the last. There is, however, now reason to hope that many of these dissentients have overcome their modesty, and will at the last moment appear clothed in the same graceful attire as their brethren. Several members of the minority attended a meeting of the Robes Committee, and it is understood are now prepared to array themselves in the proposed garments. It seems that, including the Mayor, there are sixty-four members in the Council. Of these the Mayor and fifty Aldermen and Councillors have ordered robes. This leaves fifteen unaccounted for, of whom, according to the *Sheffield Telegraph*, eight are from home and known to be favourable to the robes. The course that will be taken by the remaining seven is as yet uncertain; but it is hoped and believed that on the day of the Royal visit there will not be a single black sheep to be seen in the flock. A difficulty, however, has arisen as to "cocked hats." A number of samples of these becoming coverings for the head have been submitted to the committee, but they have been unable to come to a unanimous decision on the point. Many of the Councillors are of opinion that the ordinary "chimney-pot" hat will not look amiss with the robes. In the meantime it is stated that the Town Clerk is to be clothed for the day entirely in black silk, and will, it is confidently expected, look very nice in this distinctive garb. We may say that in case the native members of the Bombay Corporation should, by the majority which they are almost certain to get this year, determine to have a costume, we hope that a properly distinctive garment will be agreed upon for the Municipal Commissioner and that the Town Clerk will be placed in at least as honourable a position regarding gorgeous raiment as the Town Clerk of Sheffield.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, 25th June.

The failures of last week have left an uneasy feeling behind them, but so far as can yet be seen, they will do great and immediate good. First of all business will be contracted within safer dimensions, and although that must lead to reduced employment for both men and money, it will also result in a more profitable range of transactions and in fewer losses, money must become plentiful and cheap; indeed the first signs of this are now clearly apparent, and the tendency will be strengthened by the increased caution of bankers and discounters. This is the next and perhaps the most beneficial consequence of the late fright. There can be no doubt that but for the carelessness of bank managers no such mischief as we have witnessed could ever have attained such dimensions. If they take to heart the present lesson we shall all be better and safer for it. The Aberdare and Plymouth Companies were kept up by Sanderson and Co. who discounted their paper; Alex. Collie and Co. in their turn were kept up by Young, Borthwick and Co., who discounted that firm's bills; but neither Sandersons nor Youngs could have done so unless they had been able to rediscount with the banks, particularly the big joint stock companies. Discount brokers, that is, dealers in money whose sole business is to discount bills and live by it, can do comparatively little of themselves. Their capital is seldom large, and they are not trusted with much on deposit. Hence they are obliged to fall back on the banks. Their customary plan is to rediscount by taking a mass of bills to the bank manager, many of them very good, some doubtful, trusting that the good paper will carry off the inferior, just as a tradesman paying in, say a hundred sovereigns, each of which he knows will not be separately weighed and scrutinized, mixes a few light ones, the deficiency in which will be made up by the new and heavy coins. Both plans generally succeed, except at the Bank of England, where every bill is looked at on its own merits, rediscounting discountenanced, and the doubtful bills, like the short weight sovereigns, rigorously rejected. Now, it is obvious that if every bank were as strict as the Bank of England such a business as that of a bill discounter would be reduced to narrow dimensions, and such little games as those of Messrs. Fothergill and Collie would be foiled at the outset. The Plymouth Iron Works would have stopped years ago, and so would Messrs. Collie, to the great benefit of legitimate business, and to the salvation of the smaller firms who lent their names to the manufacture of accommodation paper for a trifling commission. But why have the other banks not been so careful as the Bank of England? Simply because they cannot afford it. The Bank of England pays no interest to its depositors: the joint stock institutions pay within 1 per cent. of the Bank rate of discount, so they are driven to employ the millions left with them, at Bank rate or as much over it as possible, in order to pay their shareholders the enormous dividends they have been taught to expect. As a matter of fact they often cannot get Bank rate, being compelled, when money is falling in value, to underbid the Bank; and hence they cannot resist the temptation of an occasional lot of bills, exceptionally risky at an exceptional rate. This is the source of the evil. It can be met in two ways; either by reducing the interest allowed, and so diminishing the deposits, or by exercising a stricter supervision over the bills brought in. The latter plan would involve immense labour, and the rejection of much business: the former would render it less necessary to do business, but would also lessen the balances available with which to discount bills; and in both cases a reduction of dividends would follow. So it comes back to this—that the shareholders of all the joint stock banks should make up their minds to do with smaller dividends. Another consideration has to be named, and that is the question of a sufficient cash reserve. Often lately the various banks have been pressed as a measure of ordinary prudence in a system of such delicately organised credit as ours, to arrange to keep an ample cash reserve and so to depend less on the Bank of England, on which is thrown the duty of keeping the reserve of all the banks ultimately. Well, they have not done so, and why? For the reason already named, that they cannot afford to have so much money lying idle when they pay interest on it. Hence it may be predicted with tolerable certainty that at the half yearly meetings of the banks next month the question of reducing the interest on deposits will be raised with a better chance of being carried than it ever yet has had, and that for the time at least salutary reforms will be in favour.

The additional failures announced this week are the following:—J. H. Rudall and Sons, a firm about fifty years established, but not specially in the India trade; liabilities about £180,000; Lewis Stewart, East India merchant, St. Mary Axe, involved slightly with Alex. Collie and Co., liabilities £100,000 (Mr. Stewart has a firm in Calcutta I believe); Wilson and Armstrong, woollen stuff merchants, Aldermanbury; S. and J. Graham, in a similar trade, Wood Street; William Marshall, commission agent, Manchester, with liabilities of between £80,000 and £100,000; William Shaw Son and Co., woollen merchants, Huddersfield, liabilities £30,000; James Muirhead and Sons, jewellers, Glasgow, liabilities £40,000; Smith and Buchanan, corn factors, Glasgow; J. P. Robertson and Son, yarn agents, Glasgow; John Knox and Co., coal masters, Glasgow; John Bruce Murray, yarn merchant, Glasgow. A meeting was held here yesterday of the creditors of Mr. Charles Carnie, 25, New Broad St., merchant. His proper debts were only a few hundred pounds, but he had accepted bills to the amount of £56,000 for Collie, and of course failed with them.

It is a fortunate thing that this general clearing out in the financing department of trade has taken place when business was otherwise quiet, and the banks had their resources well in hand. Money is so abundant and cheap that no house in reasonably good credit and with reserves to show need want accommodation. Hence, although the brokers and banks have, within the last fortnight, done as little discounting as they could help, they have been of essential assistance. The chief business, however, has found its way to the Bank, which has done what may be termed a roaring trade at its full minimum rate, and so has profited by the general disquiet. But it is well able to do this, being at present unusually strong. Bullion—mostly gold—has been pouring into the country during the last few weeks, and the Bank stock is now £24,351,215. Again, the total of its banking reserve is no less than £13,071,603, and the proportion which its reserve bears to its liabilities is 43 per cent—a high ratio. This plethora of money is more likely to increase than diminish within the next few months, for the demand for currency in the provinces has of course fallen off with the contraction of business which these failures have occasioned. There is consequently little doubt that we shall have a reduction in the Bank minimum to 3 per cent. probably next week—a change which will be a very good thing to those firms that have managed to keep afloat, but will have little effect in stimulating business, as a mere difference of ½ or 1 per cent. in discount cannot make up for loss in shipping to overstocked markets, and for the danger arising from shaken credit.

As to these markets, in the East at all events, you probably know more than we do here. But the general impression is that, now the Collies and their group of speculative shippers are out of the way, shipments will fall off sufficiently to allow of a brisk rally in prices. In Manchester they are literally doing nothing; nothing is stirring but stagnation, and the explanation is to be found in the still prevalent uneasiness. This will pass away. But as to other markets than the East and other articles than textiles, the outlook is not so easy. The iron and coal industries are in a most peculiar state. By the collapse of Sanderson and Co. and of the Plymouth and Aberdare Companies much of the financial assistance on which the various firms had been accustomed to rely has been taken away, and they must either cease operations or raise their prices. On the other hand, a certain amount of competition has been removed in consequence of these failures, and hence those that are left are enabled to ask more for what they have to sell. But they could not do this without further limiting their markets, and thus they are driven to the old course of trying to reduce wages. The fact that several thousands of men are out of work by the failures is favourable to such a movement, and it is also assumed that the clear demonstration the failures have given of the unprofitable nature of trade must by this time have convinced the most obdurate working men that the masters really had good reason for the ground they took up some months ago. Accordingly the news from the mining districts is that a general reduction of wages has been determined upon, and that no hesitation will be felt in enforcing it—if necessary by a lock out. The men are determined not to give in, but they have not the means of making a prolonged fight and must succumb in detail. Every thing is against them. Fresh pits are opened daily, and additional foreign markets are being sealed up. The United States, it was lately thought, would again be coming to us for iron soon, but by the close of the long and obstinate strike in the Pennsylvania coal districts the iron masters can again go to work there and the American connection is lost to us. So it comes to this—that the old and apparently endless series of industrial struggles is about to be resumed, unless, which is not at all likely, the men elect to accept without resistance any terms offered to them.

The accounts of the American cotton crop are very favourable. According to the New York *Commercial Chronicle* the number of acres planted is 3·1 per cent. in excess of 1874, the total being 9,251,471. Should the yield from this acreage be bad as in 1871-72 the out-turn would be about 3,574,000 bales, or 276,000 bales less than last year; but if good, as in 1870-71, it would be 4,580,000 bales. With regard to the condition of the plant the accounts are very satisfactory, and the *Chronicle* says that since the war there has not been a more promising crop than the present one was on the 1st of June. "The stand is as nearly perfect as possible; the plant is strong, green and vigorous, and the fields as clean as a garden." In the use of fertilisers, it appears, both home made and foreign, there has been a very considerable increase over last year; so also it is satisfactory to note a decided improvement in general farm management and condition of labour, and in the relations between the labourer and the planter over a large portion of the South.

In consequence, I suppose of actual or anticipated short shipments to the East of Lancashire goods, and a smaller supply of bills, silver has risen in price to-day, and bars are now 4s. 7d. 13/16 with considerable sales. How the Indian banks will get out of the new phase into which business with the East is now entering, I do not know. They are said to have lost considerably by being holders of bills of some of the failed houses, and it would be odd if they escaped when their English neighbours have all suffered. Judging, however, from the changes in the share list it does not appear that they are thought to be great losers. The stocks of the Oriental, of the Chartered Mercantile, Chartered Bank of India, &c., Agra, and others have fallen only from 1 to 3 per cent. or so on the average, and there does not seem to be the slightest disposition to press sales. It should be remembered that although by Leeman's Act speculative dealings in bank shares are difficult, there is no obstacle to *bona fide* selling beyond the occasionally indispensable one of not being able to find a buyer.

The Foreign Loans Committee, contrary to general anticipation, has had one more open sitting to take evidence about the Honduras loans which are still the leading and most flagrant scandal. To all appearance the Committee will find and report that Mr. Lefevre, the sporting man, has pocketted in one way or other £870,000 through these gigantic impostures, and will express regret that the fact of his being a foreigner and outside the control of the English courts will prevent them recommending any particular steps to bring him to book.

Unawed by the coming official utterances of this same Committee on the Paraguay Loan the irrepressible Baron Grant has bought the little *Echo*, one half-penny evening newspaper—for how much I don't know. He has always wanted to have his own press organ, and though he would fain have got a more imposing one, still, as he could not, he had to be content. "When one cannot have what one likes, one must like what one has." As an almost necessary consequence of the accession of Baron Grant, Mr. Arthur Arnold, the hitherto editor, leaves. The same sphere is not big enough to contain two such spirits as the little Baron and the little Philhellenist *litterateur* whose vanity is in an inverse ratio to his physical bulk and intellectual dimensions, that being infinite while these are contemptible. From a similar reason I suppose Miss Cobbe retires. In her, daily journalism will lose a woman of great size physically, but mentally to do her justice, incomparably the superior of the strong-minded screamers who are making day and night hideous here.

MR. SHUNKER PANDURANG PANDIT AGAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The public must be glad to be assured by you that "you are always glad to give gentlemen whose public proceedings have been judged of an opportunity of justifying themselves if they can." But all that *I* need say why I supposed you would not publish my letters is simply this—that you did *not* publish my letters in your paper until you saw them published by two of your contemporaries, and that though you transferred your article of 8th instant to your Overland Summary under the edifying heading "The Politeness of a Native Gentleman," you had not the fairness to transfer the letter by Mr. W. Wordsworth, "to which, in justice to Mr. Shunker you invited attention" in your number of the 9th instant. Comments on these two points are unnecessary.

As to your remarks on my letters it is only necessary for me to remind you of a fact that you must be well aware of that what you quote as my plaint is only a translation of it, and the translator of the Poona District Court and not I am responsible for any want of gallantry that its language may betray to your sense of politeness. I was of course not unaware that you had taken the brief for the Railway Company, and that, therefore, "you had all the evidence in the case before you" when you wrote your "strictures." But like a true advocate you have quoted a few expressions from my evidence and suppressed those passages which bear on them as explanations or limitations. Thus you quote the words, "I got into the carriage with the intention of riding in the same carriage till I should reach Bombay," and refrain from referring to those passages where I say that I did not expect to be interfered with by the railway subordinates *unnecessarily!*

To *you* the witnesses brought forward by the Railway Company may seem as entitled to credence as any one, but they did not to the Judge who heard them, and the Judge is better qualified to appreciate the evidence than the advocate.

You of course find it difficult to imagine, among other things, how I could say that it is not in evidence that the compartment was required for a lady and was reserved *for that purpose.* My answer is simply this—that the lady you say (not the railway officials, for even Mr. Maurice, the District Superintendent, stated on oath that there were no ladies to go) required the Compartment, swore that she did not. That it was not *reserved for that purpose* is proved by the defence of the company that the reservation took place at Poona, and then by the evidence "on oath" of Mr. Maurice that there were no ladies to go. You state "the report of Mr. Shunker's evidence from which we are quoting is the record made by Mr. Fernandez who gave the decision in Mr. Shunker's case, which was afterwards entirely reversed by the superior judge." Like a true advocate you omit to say that the evidence was *not* considered by the "superior judge," who distinctly says that he does not express any opinion on the evidence but decides on a point of law.

You pretend not to see what reason I had for refusing to go out, if I did not contend that I ought to have been carried in the same carriage. If you had read my letters which you were so good to publish, you would have found the reason to have been this—that the railway officials wantonly charged me with being a trespasser into a ladies' compartment, and there were no ladies that required reserved accommodation.

That you should depend upon the authority of a brother advocate in assessing the value to be attached to the evidence of the plaintiff is but natural,—Yours, &c.

S. P. PANDIT.

Surat, 14th July.

⁂ Mr. Pandit now seeks to justify himself for his want of manners in suggesting that we should burke his letters, by mentioning two circumstances of which he was necessarily ignorant at the time he wrote his first and second letters. He says we did hold these letters back for a day. This is quite true. The letters reached us on Sunday, when we could not refer to the evidence to get the materials for the reply without which we did not choose that the letters should appear. Again, he says that Mr. Wordsworth's letter in his defence was not published by us in our *Overland Summary* of last Friday, though it appeared in the daily paper of that date. Mr. Pandit is a very exacting gentleman. Mr. Wordsworth's letter only came to hand on the Thursday, when the *Overland Summary* was nearly made up, and we did not consider the letter of such overwhelming importance that we need cut out other matter to make room for it in the *Summary*. We at once, however, gave it a place in the daily paper, as we have a great respect for Mr. Wordsworth, and were willing for the sake of fair play to let his testimony to character have all possible weight. With regard to Mr. Pandit's own letters, his impertinent suggestion that we should suppress them would have been accepted by nine editors out of ten as a sufficient reason for throwing them into the waste-paper basket. But we published them, even after we knew that Mr. Pandit had, without waiting to see if we would do him justice or not, sent copies of the letters to other papers. We were, indeed, very glad to get his letters. We were anxious to give him as much rope as possible, knowing how it would all end, and that he could not go on writing about himself and his cars without exposing his true character. This he has now done in the foregoing letter, which is stuffed full of impertinent reflections on the *Gazette*. We hope Mr. Wordsworth will read this letter and let us know after he has read it if it confirms his good opinion of Mr. Pandit. Although we refrained from criticising in any way Mr. Wordsworth's first communication to us, because we admired the chivalrous spirit in which he came forward to defend an old pupil, we are far from thinking that a man holding Mr. Wordsworth's position can be considered an impartial judge of the manners and conduct of educated natives. These young gentlemen are of course always on their best behaviour before the Principal of the Elphinstone College; and we have never heard that even uneducated natives were wanting in courtesy or we might say obsequiousness to men in authority. But let Mr. Wordsworth put himself in the position of a station-master, a railway guard, an editor of a newspaper, or an "old woman" (not a lady), and see how his refined and gentle young friends will speak to him then.—Ed. B. G.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Diseases of the Chest.—The daily increase of deaths from these causes is positively appalling. During the last three weeks, from the hot days and cold nights, many aged and delicate persons have died of bronchitis, inflammation of the lungs and other chest complaints, perfectly remediable at their outset. Let no one afflicted in the chest hesitate for a moment to use Holloway's patent remedies. Properly used, they will mitigate each symptom, and avert those disastrous consequences grievously noted by the Registrar General. Rub the Ointment thoroughly over the chest at least three times a day, and take the Pills exactly according to the printed instructions affixed to each box and pot. Immediate relief and permanent cure will result.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

VISIT OF LORD HOBART TO HER HUSBAND'S TOMB.

MADRAS, 15TH JULY.

Lady Hobart arrived this morning by train from Ootacamund. Her Ladyship was met by an escort of the Governor's Body Guard, and visited Lord Hobart's grave, St. Mary's Church, Fort.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

REPORTED REBELLION IN BURMA.

RANGOON, 15TH JULY.

It is reported that a rebellion has occurred in native Burma and disturbances in the neighbourhood of Bhamo.

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

SIMLA, 15TH JULY.

The Viceroy's Council met this morning. The Punjab Laws Amendment Act was passed.

Mr. Hobhouse presented the Report of the Select Committee on British Burma Emigration Bill.

Mr. Hobhouse also introduced the Telegraph Bill. Other business was unimportant.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 14TH JULY.

The Bombay Mails of the 18th ultimo were delivered in London on the 12th instant.

LONDON, 14TH JULY.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed very dull. Surats very dull.

The London Cotton Market has been flat.

Fair Dhollera 5d.

3 per cent. Consols for account......	94⅛
5 do. French Rente, 1872......	104⅛
Bar Silver..............................	55⅝

The sum of £344,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 15TH JULY, 7-15 A.M.

Steamer Pekin, from Aden, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 15th July, 4-10 P.M.—Weather rainy. Wind N.W. Ther. 81. Fall of rain 60 cents.

CARWAR, 15th July, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy. Wind westerly 6. Ther. 82. Bar. 29·94. Fall of rain 1 inch 66 cents.

MANGALORE, 15th July, 4-48 P.M.—Weather wet and squally. Wind W. Ther. max. 81, min. 75. W. B. 79. Bar. 29·79. Fall of rain 1 inch 15 cents.

TUTICORIN, 15th July, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy. Wind moderate W. Ther. 92. Bar. 29 81.

VINGORLA, 15th July, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy Wind S.W. strong. Ther. 87. Fall of rain 72 cents.

THE statement of cotton shipped from ports in Sind, in the Bombay Presidency, to foreign or external ports, during the month of June 1875, shows that the total number was 5,248 pressed bales equal to 20,55,760 lbs., or 3 212 candies and 80 lbs., and of the value of Rs. 5,13,340.

MISS THOMPSON, it is stated, has already got her next picture on the stocks, and has been offered several thousand pounds for it by Lord Dudley. The subject is not finally fixed upon, or rather the exact situation and characters, but it is understood that the work will relate to the Indian mutiny.

THE population of the colony of Melbourne on the 31st March, according to the Government statist's quarterly abstract, was 810,422, viz. :—440,140 males and 370,282 females. The gain to the population by excess of births over deaths during the quarter was 1,280, and by excess of arrivals over departures 705. The total increase was therefore 1,985.

A CAMP for married men and children of the depot has been formed in a beautiful ridge about five miles from Kussowlee. It consists of two officers, thirty married families, fifty children and a guard of ten men. Dr. Anderson, R. H. A., has been deputed from Umballa to Kussowlee for duty. Kussowlee is reported to be more healthy now, owing to a plentiful fall of rain.

THE following items of news from Aden, extending from the 2nd to the 7th July 1875, are published officially :—Heavy rain fell on the 7th July at Steamer Point but the storm did not pass over the Crater, consequently the Tawella tanks continue empty. 24,868 camels entered Aden from the interior during the month of June. It is reported that Moostapha Azim Pasha, the new Governor-General of Yemen, has landed at Hodeida.

THE first step, as far as actual work is concerned, towards the construction of the Madras Harbour, was taken on Monday last. The Chief Engineer of the Madras Railway commenced to remove the boundary wall between the beach road and the lines of rails at Royapooram with a view to the extension of the railway across the road to the sea shore, for the carriage of the laterite which is to be brought by the Railway from the Umbathore Quarries, near Avady.

THE *Turkestan Gazette* announces that the members of the Hissar expedition arrived at Karschi on April 29, and were received by the Ameer in the most friendly manner. No obstacles, it is added, stand in the way of exploring the country, but the expedition has been warned of the insalubrity of the climate. The explorers intended starting on May 5 from Baissuna for Ketliabi and Baldjuna. On leaving the mountains of Hissar they would proceed by way of Oba to Mundurg.

AN Important judgment was given last week by the Supreme Court, Colombo, upon the question whether loans in Ceylon could legally carry more than 12 per cent. interest. Mr. Justice Caley held that interest in excess of 12 per cent. was usurious and illegal, but the Acting Chief Justice and the Senior Puisne held the Roman Dutch law did not apply, and that the Court was bound to recognize agreements for interest above 12 per cent. Sir Edward Creasy before leaving the Island is said to have put his views upon this subject in writing, and they coincide with those held by Mr. Justice Caley.

WITH reference to the ensuing Camp of Exercise, the Calcutta *Daily News* learns that the Government of India have issued instructions for the necessary arrangements for the Camp, and for provisions and stores required for the purpose. There will assemble, it is believed, about 20,000 British troops. From Bengal or Lower Circle of the Commissariat Department, two British Regiments—viz., one from Dinapore and a detachment from Barrackpore are expected to join the Camp, and the rest from the North-Western Provinces. It is said, that about 10 or 12 Commissariat officers are to be appointed, and that Colonel A. D. Dickens, C. B., is likely to be the supervising commissariat officer.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Cochin Argus* states that the long existing territorial disputes between the States of Travancore and Cochin are likely to be settled without delay. These disputes are the source of periodical excitements, and troubles. It is said that the Madras Government have agreed to the suggestion of Mr. Ballard to appoint an officer as Assistant Resident to assist the Resident at these Courts to dispose of such disputes as the said States could not amicably settle between themselves; under the terms of his suggestions each State will have to depute an officer, for the above purpose. The Cochin Dewan has recommended Mr. Sankeriah, the Trichoor Dewan Peishcar, to the favorable consideration of H. H. the Rajah as an officer competent for the above duty.

A CORRESPONDENT gives us the following story :—The Railway authorities having issued a circular requiring their guards, station masters, &c., to pass in the language of their districts, an examination took place by the Government examiners in Bombay last Saturday. During the examination of one of the station masters the native examiner suddenly started up and put the following question,—"Sir, suppose you and I take tickets at Byculla for Poona, that we travel in the same carriage; that on reaching Poona I discover I have lost my ticket, of what service would you be to me?" Station Master (smartly). "To take you to the Poona station master that you might pay excess fare?" The native examiner disappeared, and the station master was requested to come before the Board at some future time.

WE learn from the *Madras Mail* that the Madras Government acknowledge with much satisfaction Mr. Robertson's Report on the Farm at Sydapet, which, they say, is rich in information, true deduction, and valuable suggestion. Mr. Robertson's remarks culminate in urging what the Government fully recognize as a real national want of the country, *viz.* agricultural education in its true sense. Government fully endorse the remarks on the subject of improvement in cattle-breeding, and desire the Board of Revenue to lose no time in taking advantage of such facility as the Farm affords for carrying out the suggestions, and in submitting proposals for the purchase of the land required for grazing purposes. The Government concur with the Board in considering that much good could result from visits paid by the Superintendent to the districts, and would make *touring* for the present a part of Mr. Robertson's duties, subject to the organization of the system of instruction at the Farm already ordered; and they request the Board to submit proposals, after consulting him, for his movements in the coming cool season. The report is directed to be made available to the public as much as possible, and to be circulated to Collectors.

As affording some explanation of the heartless way in which the East India Railway Company is discharging tried European and Eurasian servants in favour of natives, we have been told that the directors having made up their minds that Government will take the railway over in 1879, wish to work the line for the next three years at as low a figure as possible, that so the shares may stand well in the market, and be quoted at their highest value; as the price to be paid to the shareholders in 1879 will be determined by the market price of their shares for the three years preceding the transfer. We should very much like to see a statement, the *Englishman* remarks, showing the actual amount in rupees, annas, and pies, that has accrued to the Company from this substitution of native for European labour. We are sure, at any rate, that it is not enough to affect the share list. Again, if it is the share list that is aimed at, and through the share list the pockets of the tax-payers, surely the tax-payers ought to have some one to look after their interests? Even the devil has an advocate. We hope that at least the Consulting Engineer is keeping a sharp look-out for economy, as it appears to be practised on the East Indian Railway is apt to turn out a very costly experiment.

THE following is the text of the agreement, a copy of which the *Madras Times* has in some way become possessed, executed at Mandalay between Sir Douglas Forsyth and the King of Burma :—

In accordance with the request of His Excellency the Viceroy of India that Western Karennee should be allowed to remain separate and independent, His Majesty the King of Burmah, taking into consideration the great friendship existing between the two great countries and the desire that the friendship may be lasting and permanent, agrees that no sovereignty or governing authority of any description shall be exercised or claimed in Western Karennee, and His Excellency the Kin-Woon Mengyee, Minister for Foreign Affairs on the part of His Majesty the King of Burma and the Honorable Sir Douglas Forsyth, C. B and K. C. S I, Envoy, on the part of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, execute the following agreement :—

AGREEMENT.

It is hereby agreed between the British and Burmese Governments that the State of Western Karennee shall remain separate and independent, and that no sovereignty or governing authority of any description shall be claimed or exercised over that state.

Whereunto we have on this day the 21st of June 1875, corresponding with the 3rd day of the waning moon of Nayong 1237 B. E., affixed our seals and signatures.

(SIGNED)

T. D. FORSYTH } KIN WOON
Envoy. } MINGYEE.

Seal Seal

TRAIN up a child in the military way he should go—that is the German motto. Our Teutonic friends have such a grim liking for soldiering that no opportunity is lost of imbuing the infant mind with a knowledge of all its details. To this end there is (says a correspondent of the *World*) in use in all the German schools a little book called the *Preussischer Kinderfreund*, published at Konigsberg, and described on the title page as 'a reading-book for the popular schools.' It is edited by A. E. Preuss, director, and J. A. Vetter, head master of the seminary at the Royal Orphange at Konigsberg. The book is a decided curiosity in its way, and it is not on sale in this country. I have, however, had an opportunity of perusing it, and I can say thus much for it, that a translation of it would make an admirable handy volume for use at home, not merely for children but for adults, who might learn a good deal from its pages. The leading idea is to impress upon the children who read it the paramount necessity of being soldiers and of having soldiers. One chapter deals of war and the duties of soldiers. 'War,' it says, 'will always exist until the new heaven comes and the new earth, and until then there must be warriors.' The rules are given for the soldier's guidance. In the first place he is counselled to trust in and to fear God; he must serve the king honestly and truly, with loyalty and obedience; he must also be true to his comrades—a wholesome precept; and he must possess honour and nobility of character. The compilers then present their youthful readers with an account of the formation of regiments, battalions, and companies; all the minutiæ of militarism are set forth in plain terms; and his mind thus saturated with soldier-lore, the little German boy leaves school big with the consciousness that he was born to be a soldier, and that the grandest thing in life is to fight in defence of '*Konig und Vaterland.*'

EXTENSIVE preparations are being made in Calcutta for the reception of the Prince of Wales. In addition to the state carriages which the E. I. Railway Company are constructing, we learn from a Calcutta paper, that extensive alterations and improvements are also being effected at Government House. Foremost among these we may mention that the entire flooring of the lower Southern portion is being paved with fine marble tiles by Messrs. Llewellyn and Co.; and among other alterations Messrs. Burn and Co. are manufacturing new sash doors of bright polished teak to replace the old white painted ones that have hitherto existed. The P. W. Department are busily engaged renovating the whole building, and making alterations where needed. A suite of apartments in the S. W wing are being fitted up, especially for the Prince's private use, and we believe Messrs. Lazarus and Co. have been directed to furnish these apartments in a becoming manner. Visitors to Government House will doubtless remember the old throne, which, to say the best for it, had served its day. This is to be replaced by an elegant structure the drapery of which will consist of the finest crimson velvet trimmed with gold and emblazoned with the Royal Arms. The execution of this work has also been entrusted to the eminent upholsterers above named. In addition to the above we learn that the antique, but still unique and elegant, chandeliers of the days of Hastings and Cornwallis, which have been in use till now, have been made over to Messrs. Osler and Co. for renovation, and have been forwarded to England to be repaired and renovated. The very valuable oil paintings in Government House have not been forgotten, Mr. Garrick, we believe, having been engaged to regild all the frames. It will thus be seen that H. E. the Viceroy is not behindhand in making due efforts for the reception of his princely visitor in a manner befitting the high rank of both the host and the guest.

THE infectiousness of public events is illustrated by some scenes which have taken place near Sheffield, where several people have endeavoured to emulate Orton the claimant, and, singularly enough, have been supported in their proceedings by the Kenealyites. It appears that a working man named Joseph Oldale has, under the patronage of the local Magna Charta Association, laid claim to the Mill-houses Estate situate in the valley, and estimated to be worth from 30,000*l.* to 40,000*l.* Two months ago Oldale and a number of friends went and took forcible possession of some of the fields and other property but the occupiers ejected them. On the Monday morning before the mail left they went and took possession of two fields occupied by Mr. Smith and Mr. Speight, and owned by Lord Fitzwilliam who purchased them some years ago. They commenced to cut the grass and cart it away to Sheffield, although repeated attempts were made in the course of the day by the tenants and their friends to drive them from the field. A force of police was present, but they only interfered when a breach of the peace was threatened. At an early hour on Tuesday morning Mr. Smith went with a number of labourers and erected a strong barricade across the entrance to the field, and a little later thirty of Lord Fitzwilliam's gamekeepers came up from Wentworth and took up a position behind it to protest it. They were well armed, and by no means invited an attack. Shortly after nine o'clock Oldale and a large following arrived from Sheffield and commenced an attack upon the barricade. Eventually they succeeded in pulling it down, and the crowd entered the field and were busily engaged throughout the day in removing the grass. When that was done they threatened to remove the tiles from the houses of all the tenants on the estate who refused to recognize Oldale's claim, and also to pull up the rails of the Midland Company, whose main line from Sheffield to London passes through the estate. The locality is being visited by thousands of people, and the utmost exertions on the part of the police are necessary to prevent a breach of the peace. An application has been made to the magistrates on behalf of Lord Fitzwilliam, and summonses granted against Oldale and several of his friends.

AMONG the items of Cabul news published by the *Pioneer* are the following :—"There is a report that the Russian Deputy Governor General has arrived at Bokhara, where he has been treated with great respect and has been allowed to send out officers to inspect the surrounding country escorted by troops furnished by the King. Naib Mahomed Alum Khan is still carrying on matters with a high hand. His last move has been to quarrel with and disgrace Hazi Mahomed Jan Khan. As the latter is an old and tried servant of the Cabul Government, the Ameer has expressed himself as highly displeased at the punishment inflicted on the Kazi, and even went so far as to propound a scheme for superseding Naib Mahomed Alum Khan. This plan, however, has been postponed, and at present the Ameer's object appears to be to ensure the recovery of the arrears of revenue due from the Naib, and also to make use of him in coercing the Meer of Maimena. The latter appears to have given cause for apprehension lately, and has now sent his son to Cabul with the object of smoothing matters. In spite of this Naib Mahomed Alum Khan has been allowed to call out his troops with the avowed object of marching against Maimena. Some guns have been sent from Cabul to the Naib's assistance, and the Governors of Herat and Candahar have been warned to hold troops in readiness to march. It remains to be seen whether all this is only a feint, but there is a rumour that the Meer has been carrying on secret correspondence with Sirdar Abdul Rahman Khan, and Bokhara, and that the Ameer has remarked that in the unlikely event of any disturbance between England and Russia, Maimena, unless thoroughly subjugated, might prove very troublesome to Afghanistan. Arsala Khan at Lalpura, and the Peshkhidmut Lal Mahomed at Peshawur have been very busy arranging for the transport of the rifles and ammunition which have been lately sent up for the Ameer by the British Government. The late disturbances along the routes from Peshawur to Cabul have rendered this task a difficult one, but the fact that many of the head Khyber Mullicks had lately arrived at Cabul has apparently been taken advantage of, and as this chief seems anxious to seize this opportunity of proving their allegiance, it is to be hoped that no trouble will be given.

THE *Scotsman* announces the death of General William Riddell, C.B., of Camieston, which took place at his residence, The Anchorage, Melrose, on the evening of Tuesday, June 22nd. The deceased General was the eldest son of Thomas Riddell, younger, of Camieston, who represented a younger branch of the old border family of Riddell, and he was also maternally descended from the Carres of Cavers, a branch of the Ferniehurst family. General Riddell was born in George-square, Edinburgh, on the 12th of December, 1805, and therefore at the time of his death was in his seventieth year. He went out to India as a cadet in the Honourable East India Company's military service in 1823, and shortly afterwards joined as ensign the 2nd battalion of the 30th Native Infantry. In that regiment (subsequently numbered the 60th, on the formation of the double battalions into single regiments) he continued to serve from junior ensign to lieutenant-colonel, and eventually succeeded to the command, which he held till his transfer by selection to the 3rd Regiment of European Infantry in 1856, which latter corps he commanded throughout the eventful years 1857-58 of the Indian Mutiny, till its transfer to the British Service as the 107th of the line. Besides holding several important civil and political as well as purely military appointments, General Riddell was present at the siege and capture of the Fortress of Bhurtpore in 1825-26, at the forcing of the Khybur Pass, battles of Jugdullock, Tezjeen, and other actions leading to the relief of the Jellalabad garrison, and the reoccupation of Cabool in 1842 by the Army of the Indus, under Major-General Sir George Pollock, on whose staff he served as an aid-de-camp, as well as field paymaster throughout the campaign in Afganistan. He also acted as Assistant Adjutant General with the Army of Reserve under Sir Dudley Hill during the Punjab campaign of 1849; and lastly, as stated, throughout the military campaign of 1857 58, in command of the 3rd Regiment of Bengal Europeans, as well as of several flying columns composed of artillery, cavalry and infantry, sent out from Agra to co-operate with the Central India Field Force under Sir Hugh Rose, and with the troops under the immediate personal command of Lord Clyde. He was present with his regiment in the several actions fought with the rebels in the vicinity of Agra and in the Etawah district towards Calpee and on the Chumbul, and was in command of the fort and garrison of Agra, in which was the only remaining magazine in the Upper Provinces for some months, until after the fall of Delhi and arrival of a permanent Brigadier. General Riddell received the decoration of Companion of the Bath, and three medals with one bar for Bhurtpore, Afghanistan, "Cabool," 1842, and the Mutiny campaign, and his services have been twice acknowledged in the Government official Gazettes. General Riddell retired as full Colonel, with the rank of Major General, in December, 1861, after a service of upwards of thirty eight years.

THE INDIAN MARINE POSTAL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"B. I. Y." has been guilty of an unpardonable error in not ascertaining the truth of his facts before stating them. He is evidently quite unacquainted with the service, and has not taken the trouble to investigate the matter. Should the other Government subordinates consider the Marine Postal Service better remunerated than their own, it can only be through ignorance of the service. Portuguese clerks were *never* employed in the Indian Marine Postal Service, and I still maintain that the salaries were never so low as at present. "B. I. Y." makes the M. P. S. a sort of stepping stone or make-shift until something better turns up. Surely Government do not look upon it in the same light—at all events they do not by their actions lead one to suppose so.

These gentlemen did not as "B. I. Y." thinks, look upon the service as a make-shift so long as they were fairly treated, but interested themselves in it, with the object of rising to its highest attainable position, being afterwards led to suppose that their services would be rewarded by obtaining a position in the shore branch of the department suitable to their services. I beg to assure "B. I. Y." that I am not advertising as a pleader of the causes of ill-used Government servants, but limit my benevolence, as "B. I. Y." calls it, to the particular branch in which I am interested. I also think "B. I. Y." might better employ his time in taking up the cause of his friends, the other Government subordinates, than opposing that of which he knows nothing and making statements utterly incorrect.—Yours, &c.

NEMO.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

DEAR MR. EDITOR—I feel *quite* indignant with you and think you a very naughty man to have ever allowed "Nemo's" letter to have appeared in your paper, which although meant very kindly by all that it contained, has brought to the front another good Samaritan in "B. I. Y." with his officious kindness, but who speaks of dear Tommy's place as being that of a "sea-sorter" I am sure Tommy will be terribly cut up when he returns and finds that there are people still who think him as no more than a "sea-sorter," and I shall be quite at my wit's ends to impress the dear boy with my unshaken faith in what *he* wishes me to believe, that he is *not* a "sorter" but a mail agent. My Tommy (at least I *hope* he will be so one day) is *such* a nice fellow, so *full* of fun, and is so amusing, and *so* clever as well as being *such* a favourite with us ladies, and I will confess to you alone, Mr. Editor, that he has often caused me many a jealous pang on this score, that I think it a great pity his feelings should be so wounded, or that any one should ever try to make out that such fellows as Pedro and Rodrigues did or *could possibly* have done his work formerly *just as well*. I know Tommy has to put up with a great many "annoyances," but then he does not mind them much, for he comforts himself with the thought, and rightly too, that when he returns to Bombay he is *sure* his Mary will be at the bunder to meet him; and of course, to please him I always *insinuate* that I have been very lonely and out of sorts since he went away, and that I have been very true to him and not flirted at all with anyone during his *long* absence—at least I have *tried* not to, but I don't *tell* him so, either at the bandstand, on hockey or foot-ball evenings, or yet anywhere else. I *do* hope Tommy will not *really* take this to heart for I know what he will do—he *will* throw up his appointment in disgust and go home to England, and the chances are that he will never return and then whatever *shall* I do?

MARY.

Breach Candy, 14th July.

P. S.—My sister Lucy tells me—and I am almost inclined to *wish* it—that if Tommy *resigns*, and holds no other appointment, he will be considered by all his friends to be on the "staff." Lucy's authority is young W. in whom she places *infinite* trust—you may *guess* why—and she very nearly quarrelled with me because I was so hesitating at first in accepting this information as an undoubted good that would fall to dear Tommy. I hope at any rate this will improve T's prospects: it will anyhow be a means of keeping him more with us, for I *do* hate to be seen at the Apollo Bunder with red eyes, so that I am forced to keep my veil down, on the days that he has to go away. I would not go, but then dear Tommy always *expects* me to be there, to see the very last of me, and I have not the heart to deny him anything, especially as he *does* feel going away *so much*.

M.

BISHOP MEURIN AND THE REV. LUKE RIVINGTON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—To say the least, Mr. Luke Rivington has put himself in the position of having on two occasions publicly made assertions which he cannot justify. A week ago I called on him in your columns to justify, or to explain, his statement, made also in your columns that the lady who recently became a Catholic did so in chagrin at failure in an attempt to be a "Cowley Sister." I enclosed my card for Mr. Rivington's information, *but neither publicly nor privately has Mr. Rivington either justified, explained, or withdrawn his assertion.*

This is nearly as discreditable to Mr. Rivington as a clergyman and a gentleman, as the passages of arms with Bishop Meurin set out in to-day's *Bombay Gazette*. I again enclose my card.—Yours, &c.

PENCIL.

THE CLERICAL GLADIATORS.

St. John's Mission House, Mazagon, 13th July 1875.

MY LORD,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 9th I regret that you are still intent on publishing I must repeat that my first letter was penned not with the desire of attacking others, but of vindicating my own loyalty to the Communion to which I belong, which had been ungenerously denied.

My reluctance to plunge into a public discussion arises from no fear of its results to any impartial mind. But it would be exceedingly painful to me to be compelled to expose anew what are rightly regarded as the corruptions of the Church of Rome.

However, without attempting to substantiate by any lengthened argument the assertions of which your Lordship complains, I will add a few words as to the grounds of the protest which English Churchmen are driven to make against the Papal system.

Rome, My Lord, has by the verdict of history been pronounced the workshop of most serious fabrications, and these various false documents have invariably tended in one direction, the exaltation of the Papacy. I need but mention the Isidorian Decretals, the multitudinous interpolations in the writings of the Fathers, the false statements inserted into the Breviary, the history of the Donation of Constantine, and the Liber Pontificalis. By all these Rome gained either in the way of supposed increased power over the souls of men, or the enlargement of her territory on earth, or by addition to her coffers. It was in short a mass of fabrications, accumulating in the course of several centuries, that gave to the position which Rome gradually assumed (not a mere Primacy, but universal Supremacy) the appearance of an historical foundation. Thus grew up a system which has disturbed the unity of the Church, and marred her power of effectually witnessing before the world to the Divine Mission of the Son of God—a system against which the whole Eastern Church (upwards of 70,000,000 Christians) as well as we of the Church of England, and other Christian bodies, have been compelled to raise with sad heart a continuous and emphatic protest. This protest has been unhappily rendered the more necessary since the Church of Rome has made her late portentous claim to an equal infallibility on behalf of a long line of Pontiffs, fourteen of whom at the least contradict other Popes point blank on matters of vital importance, a claim which forces very well-educated man either to explain away manifestly contradictory statements, or to refuse credence to the plainest historical evidence, thus setting aside the most reliable, that is, the historical evidence of Christianity.

There are some things, My Lord, which men do not feel called upon at all times to prove at length. A *novel* accusation demands full proof. But that which has been so amply proved by impartial historians does not need additional demonstration from myself. It is enough to declare one's adhesion to a prevailing belief which has been sufficiently supported and to refer to the reasons which have been usually assigned for its adoption.

But since your Lordship asks me to prove that the "Catholic Doctrine" on some points is a "falsehood," I am constrained to say that this is a statement which I have nowhere made. In the first place, I applied the word "falsehood" not to those doctrines, but to the Roman system of jurisdiction, and its practical results. In the second place, my language was guarded like that of the English Articles, which condemn *Romish*, not Catholic doctrine. Whatever *is* Catholic, is of course true.

As an illustration of my meaning I will select one of the points mentioned. I said "We protest against their worship of the Blessed Virgin;" not against the "Catholic doctrine of the veneration of the Blessed Virgin Mary" as your Lordship puts it.

Let me compare the two. We fully adopt the words of a great theologian, as Catholic doctrine, when he says: "Far be it from any Christian to derogate from that special privilege granted her, which is incommunicable to any other. We cannot bear too reverent a regard unto the Mother of our Lord, so long as we give her not that worship which is due to the Lord Himself. Let us keep the language of the Primitive Church: 'Let her be honoured and esteemed: let Him be Worshipped and adored.'"

Now compare with this the following passage from a book which is recommended to my certain knowledge in England and elsewhere for the use especially of the clergy, but also of the laity, and which is distributed by very high authority.

"The Saints presuppose a constant co-operation with divine grace, and the Blessed Virgin obtains for her clients the strength to correspond: on this it is that they ground the asserted impossibility of those losing their souls who are devout to her; this is why they regard devotion to Mary as an assured pledge of salvation, an unmistakeable token of predestination to all who abide under the mantle of her most faithful protection. This view receives a striking confirmation from a vision vouchsafed to Brother Leo, a familiar companion of St. Francis; as may be read in the chronicles of the Friars Minor. The servant of God beheld himself placed, all of a sudden, in the middle of a vast plain, in which there was what had the semblance of the Judgment to be held at that very time and place. Angels were flying to and fro, sounding their trumpets, and gathering together countless multitudes of people. On this vast field were to be seen two high ladders, the one white, the other red, which reached from earth to the skies. At the top of the red ladder stood Jesus Christ, with a countenance full of wrath and of just indignation. On one of the steps somewhat lower, stood the holy patriarch Francis, who cried aloud turning to his brethren, assembled in great numbers on the plain below, 'come hither, brethren: come without fear: hasten to Christ, who is calling you: have faith and fear not.' Encouraged by these words of their holy Father, the Religious crowded round the foot of the ladder, and began to mount. But lo! some reached the third step, and others the tenth; some advanced to the middle; but all sooner or later lost their footing and fell wretchedly to the ground. St. Francis, beholding so deplorable a fall, turned to Our Lord, and earnestly besought Him to grant salvation to his children. But the Redeemer, showing Himself inclined rather to justice than to mercy, yielded not to the prayer of the Saint. Then the holy Patriarch went down a few steps and drawing nigh to the bottom of the ladder, began to say with great fervour' do not despair, brethren of mine; run to the white ladder, and mount it with great courage: fear not, by it you will enter into Paradise.' Whilst he was thus speaking the Blessed Virgin appeared at the top of the white ladder, crowned with glory and beaming with gentleness; and the Friars mounting the ladder, by favour of Mary made their way, and all happily entered into the glories of Paradise. We may learn from this how true was the sentiment of St. Ignatius the Martyr, that the mercy of the Blessed Virgin Mary saves those whom God's justice does not save; and that hence there is no more efficacious means than that of devotion to her for attaining to everlasting bliss." (Scaramelli's Directorium Asceticum)."

Now it will naturally be asked, has such fearful blasphemy as this any sort of countenance from the rulers of the Roman Communion? The state of the case is this. A new translation was published in England but a short time since with a preface by Cardinal Manning. There is not one word of disapproval in that preface! There is another preface by the editor in which he admits a certain inexactness in the quotations and a certain want of criticism in some of the stories which are numerous. And that, if it refers to this instance is all he can bring himself to say against as horrible a blasphemy as could well be uttered. There is another equally bad story in the same section, also with the view of "impelling souls more and more towards the Mother of mercies," as the Benedictines of Solesmes have expressed themselves. If I mistake not, the author of the book was a Jesuit.

You are quite at liberty to publish these letters provided that they are inserted and (*sic*) entire.—I remain, My Lord, Your faithful servant,

LUKE RIVINGTON.

Bombay, 14th July 1875.

To Rev. Mr. LUKE RIVINGTON,

REVEREND SIR,—Your letter of yesterday reached me so late in the evening, that there was on possibility of getting the copies ready in time for insertion in to-day's edition of the two Journals to which you had addressed your first letter. I did not recall the papers already sent to them, because you did not object to their publication; but I shall not fail to forward to the Editors this correspondence unless you express by bearer a wish to the contrary.

In your present letter you add to the list of your accusations a great number of new ones, partly with very offensive and unjust insinuations. That is not fair. What would you say, if, at the present stage of our controversy I were to fill my pages with sweeping assertions like these:—The Protestant writers have falsified history and thereby led the great mass of the English nation into error and schism; the originators of Protestantism have violently withdrawn the English from the authority of the Pope established by Christ, and subjugated them to a humiliating Cæsaropapism; they have deprived the people of their faith and given them instead 39 meagre articles, got up by a passionate majority in Parliament; they have robbed the people of a number of Sacraments; your orders are invalid; your ritualism is mere apery and sheer mummery; under your sacerdotal vestments there is neither priesthood nor sacrifice, etc. etc. Would you not call such a sort of argumentation very unfair? Then why have you resorted to it? Apprehending a proceeding like this, I invited you to a *discussion*, where I would be able to force you to "stick to the point."

Now only a few words with regard to the three principal points touched in your letter of yesterday. In mentioning the Isidorian Decretals you forgot to add that no Pope, but a Frenchman, was their author; that we Catholics discovered the fraud three centuries before the Protestant Church was got up and that the See of Rome did not gain by them the slightest power which it did not already possess before. If you make the Catholic Church responsible for these false Decretals, you might as well saddle her with the 39 Articles.

Secondly, you assert that "at least fourteen Popes contradicted others on matters of vital importance." If you mean on matters of faith, how will you be able to prove fourteen instances, since Dr. Dollinger was not able to prove even one? If you mean on matters of *discipline*, you might know that that has nothing to do with the dogmatical infallibility of the Church.

Thirdly, from a long story found in an ascetic writer, you try to prove that the Catholic Church is guilty of a "fearful blasphemy." The parable you cite, teaches nothing but that many are saved by God's mercy, who would not be saved by his strict justice; that one of the means of gaining God's mercy is the intercession of the Saints in Heaven; and that the intercession of the Blessed Virgin Mary is more powerful than that of St. Francis. If you, dear Sir, believe in the Communion of Saints mentioned in the Apostles' Creed, how can you call this doctrine a "fearful blasphemy?" But you first distorted the meaning of that innocent parable, as if it meant to say, that the mercy of Mary is more powerful than the justice of God, and then you concluded from this that we give divine honours to Mary. Either you knew that the Catholic Church does not teach such a "fearful blasphemy," or you did not know it. In the first case you are guilty of a gross and wilful calumny, in the second of gross and unpardonable ignorance.

Finally, since you think it quite enough to declare your adhesion to the "prevailing belief" that the Church of Rome is in error, instead of entering with me into a discussion on your charges, I say, it is exactly on this point that I must blame you. You should follow the example of the noblest intellects of England, like Dr. Newman and Cardinal Manning, apply your own private judgment instead of swimming with the prevailing opinion and study the Catholic question. Then you would certainly not commit yourself to such daring assertions at random against the Holy Catholic Church, which I publicly denounce as calumnies refuted already more than a thousand times.—I am, Reverend Sir, Your obedient servant,

✠ L. MEURIN, S. J.
R. C. Bishop.

FALL OF RAIN AT BOMBAY.

DATE.	DAYS.	COLABA. Ins. Cts.	FORT. Ins. Cts.	BYCULLA. Ins. Cts.
July 14th,	Wednesday	0 03	0 48	0 31
		0 03	0 48	0 31
	Previously Registered ...	29 40	25 21	33 03
	Total fall up to date.	29 43	25 69	33 34

BOMBAY.

THE total rainfall at Toolsee up to the 10th inst. was 37 inches and 3 cents. at the Hill, and 37 inches 24 cents in the Valley.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, the 10th July, was 54 feet. In the corresponding week last year it was 52 feet 3 tenths. Total rainfall 31 inches and 98 cents.

STEALING A WATCH.—Mahadoo Luximon was yesterday charged with having stolen a watch and chain valued Rs. 50, and the offence having been proved before Mr. C. P. Cooper, he sentenced the prisoner to four months' hard labour.

CRUELTY.—Bhewa Hurree, a cart-driver, was fined Rs. 5 yesterday, by Mr. C. P. Cooper, for having cruelly tortured his bullocks, at Pydhownie on the preceding day, he having pleaded guilty to the charge preferred against him by the police.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION.—Bhewa Pasoo was yesterday charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper, with having in his possession a quantity of wool, reasonably suspected to have been stolen. The prisoner being known to the police as an old offender, was sent to jail for three months.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Shaik Mahomed Hariff obtained a warrant for the arrest of Balloo Yelloo, whom he charged with the above offence, in respect of a cart and two bullocks, with which he alleges the accused absconded to Tanna.

GAMBLING.—Bheebun Hoosein and three others, who were described as butchers, were yesterday charged with having been found gaming in a public place, and having pleaded guilty, his Worship, Mr. C. P. Cooper, before whom the case was heard, fined the first prisoner Rs. 5, and the others Rs. 1 each.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 13th July, was 361, being 27 less than in the preceding week, 109 more than the total of the week ending 14th July, 1874, and 77 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 270 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 5th July 1875 was Rs. 25,97,543, add silver received during the week Rs. 2,471; the sum of Rs. 50,000 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 25,50,014. There is in addition 68,085 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

THE GUIDE TO POONA AND KIRKEE.—Messrs. Watson and Co., of Bombay and Poona, have just issued their "Guide to Poona and Kirkee." This is an annual publication and is very complete. It is illustrated with a variety of plates of public buildings in Poona and the neighbourhood, and as it has been printed at the Education Society's Press, its "get up" is very good. There is a list of the inhabitants, railway time tables and a large and useful map of Poona and Kirkee.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—A case was heard in this Court yesterday morning, before J. L. Warden, Esq., in which the defendant was sued on a promissory note for two hundred and odd rupees, which he had agreed to pay, by monthly instalments of Rs. 50. The defendant admitted that he was in receipt of Rs. 300 per mensem, but pleaded that he was unable to pay Rs. 50 per mensem, as he was paying over two hundred rupees a month under orders already issued by the Court. His Honour directed him to pay Rs. 16 monthly.

WILFUL DISOBEDIENCE.—Seven Somalies engaged as seamen on the ship Liberator, were yesterday charged with having refused to obey their officers' commands. The captain said that they wanted Rs. 3 each, for the alleged purpose of buying tobacco, &c. several of them had brought their clothes on shore, and as he was going to sea in a few days, he was afraid that if he gave them the money they wanted, they would leave the ship. His Worship, Mr. C. P. Cooper directed them to be sent back on board.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—An accident which terminated fatally, occurred in Dhobie Talao on Wednesday last. A labourer named Balloo was engaged on a scaffold, in front of the house of Dorabjee Nusserwanjee, plastering the wall at a height of about 16 feet from the ground, when one of the bamboos which was supporting the plank on which he was standing, gave way, and he fell on the stone pavement. He was at once removed to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, but died almost immediately after his arrival there. An inquest was held on the body, at which a verdict of accidental death was returned.

THE BOMBAY SPINNING AND WEAVING MILL.—Yesterday Mr. Fletcher, (of Messrs. Fletcher and Smith) moved in Chambers before the sitting Judge, Mr. Justice Bayley, on behalf of Messrs. Muncherjee Cowasjee and Dorabjee Cowasjee Davur, for an order to enable the receiver to take possession of the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Mill, and to prevent any cotton goods from leaving the mill premises, as Mr. Dyal Ruttonsey, the purchaser of the mill, had not paid the balance of the purchase-money due under an agreement approved some little time since by the learned Judge. Mr. Tyabjee opposed the application on the ground that the usual four days' notice had not been given. Accordingly the Judge directed that affidavits should be filed by Saturday, and that the motion should be made on Monday next.

PETTY SESSIONS COURT.—A Court of Petty Sessions was held in the Senior Magistrate's Court yesterday morning, C. P. Cooper Esq., Senior Magistrate of Police, presiding, Lieutenant Carew, J.P., and. Mr. Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, J. P., being on the bench. There was but one case heard—that of Kessowjee Veerjee. The evidence having been taken regarding the charge preferred against him, of having an illegal quantity of opium in his possession, Mr. Rustomjee addressed the Court for the defence, and claimed an acquittal on the ground that the evidence given on behalf of the prosecution was contradictory, and that the whole case bore evidence of having been trumped up by the Collector's peon. The Court dismissed the case. A couple of appeals were then heard relative to claims for deductions from assessment rates, which the Court held over for consideration.

DEATH FROM AN OVERDOSE OF OPIUM.—An inquest was held on the 14th inst. on the body of Peroo Vaiya, a dealer in Chinaware, who died in his house in Balloo Serang Street, on the 13th instant. His widow deposed that on the day of his death, he had gone about as usual, and returned home at about 9 o'clock P.M., when he asked her to get his bed ready quickly, as he did not feel well. She did so and he lay down for half an hour without speaking, she then observed froth issuing from his mouth and raised an alarm. Dr. Pestonjee Muncherjee was sent for, but on his arrival he found that life was extinct. The deceased had no trouble of any kind on his mind.

Somjee Saduck deposed that the last witness had called him up at 10½ o'clock P.M., saying her husband was ill; and that he had brought the doctor.

Dr. Sydney Smith said that the cause of death, in his opinion, was an overdose of opium. The jury then returned a verdict to the effect that death was caused "by his having committed suicide by taking a poisonous dose of opium."

A DECREE FOR WANT OF A WRITTEN STATEMENT.—At the High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Green, in the case of Sadanund Shririshnajee v. Atmaram Madhowjee, Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Mr. Khunderao on behalf of the plaintiff, moved for a decree for want of a written statement. The suit was brought on two mortgage bonds, the amount secured by which was Rs. 2,78,128. The Prothonotary's certificate which was produced, certified that the time for filing the written statement expired on the 5th instant, and that no written statement had been filed until yesterday. Notice of this motion had been given to defendant on the 10th inst. The summons was proved to have been served upon him on the 15th May last, together with a notice requiring him to file a written statement. In a letter addressed to the plaintiff, defendant had asked for three months' time to pay, which was given him, but he had failed to pay. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 1,82,672, the balance due by defendant as executor of the late Madhowba Hurrichundjee, being the principal money due on two indentures of mortgage, with simple interest from 22nd June 1869 till payment, deducting from the interest two sums of Rs. 900 each paid on account, and the costs of the suit. In default of payment within six months, the equity of redemption in the defendant to be foreclosed.

THE GHOST.

MR. D'ARCY READ's popular and entertaining performance still finds sufficient support to warrant him in opening his doors to the public nightly, and with the energy and tact which he has displayed all through, he continues to put forth additional inducements every other week. We visited his new hall on Tuesday night, and saw his "Spiritual Manifestations," which produced a continual roar of laughter, and are decidedly well worth seeing. On Saturday next Mr. and Mrs. Read, assisted by Mr. Rogers, of London, and the company generally will appear in a dramatic performance at the Grant Road Theatre. The programme will consist of "The Swiss Cottage" (*operetta*), preceded by the well known comedy "Delicate Ground," and will conclude with "Love in a Tub," a pantomimic sketch, introducing a ballet.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. INDUS, Captain W. B. Andrews, will sail to-day for Southampton via the Suez Canal, with the English Mails and the following passengers :—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr S. Lumbe
Col Balfour's Children and Nurse
Mr and Mrs Pritchard
Miss Pritchard
Miss Moore
Mr Pritchard's 7 Children and 2 native Servants
A J Jones Rodney
Mr Doyne
Mrs Lumsden, two Children, 2 Infants, European Female Servants and 2 native Servant
Mrs Swinhoe, child and 2 Infants and native Female Servant
Mr Chenglepata and 2 native Servants
Mr F T Fraser
Mr R Dagnall
Mr W Clarke
Mr [illegible]
Mr J James
Mr J Cook
Miss Manifold

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr F W Badcock
Colonel T Hughes
Mr Batchelor
Mr G Nixon
Mr C B Cooper
Dr Moira
Mr Eckstein

FOR VENICE.—Colonel O'Connell.

MEMORIAL TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

THE following memorial relating to the municipal elections is in course of being signed in Bombay :—

SHEWETH,—That your memorialists, being voters in the new municipal constitution of Bombay, find themselves placed under disability and disadvantage by operation of one of the rules made for the working of that constitution.

That for the convenience of election arrangements the city is divided into ten wards to which are apportioned groups of Corporation members divided in some approximate proportion to the number of the entire population; this distribution of members, when compared with the number of voters, presents considerable inequality; but the undersigned do not make any complaint of this, knowing that it is impracticable to obtain strict relative equality in any large electoral system.

They do, however, complain of an object to the effect of No. 2 of the rules for the arrangement of the elections issued by the Municipal Commissioner so late as Monday last, the 12th instant; under that rule, which restricts the electors to voting for only one candidate, the allocation of members to the several wards is rendered so greatly unequal and unfair that the electoral franchise conferred by the Act is to a large extent superseded or rendered nugatory.

That reference to the list of voters and members will show that under the operation of this rule whereas 43 voters in Mazagon have one member, in Malabar Hill ward there is only one member to 59 electors, in the Fort and Colaba ward one member to 130 voters and in the Mandvie ward one to 170 electors; under this plan less than 200 voters in the Chowpatti, Mazagon, and Parell wards may obtain as much power in the Corporation as the whole 1,018 of Mandvie, and 160 in the two former wards may neutralise the electoral privileges and administrative power of the 650 Fort and Colaba voters.

Your memorialists feel certain that, on the effect of the anomalous rule in question being thus pointed out, your Excellency will at once consent to its repeal in order to bring the working and results of the Act into accord with the intention of the legislature and the all but universal practice in electoral systems.

This can be done by a simple announcement that each voter may vote for as many candidates as there are members apportioned to his ward, or for any smaller number. Your memorialists, apart from the injustice done to themselves by the existing rule and its injurious effect on the Corporation, regard it as an innovation in electoral arrangements, and as an interference with the usual working of the representative principle, which, if uncorrected in this instance, may cause much disappointment and trouble in connection with any future extension of rate-payers voting in India.

Further, the rate in question appears to your memorialists as a needless disparagement of the Municipal Act itself and as an encroachment on the privileges granted by it to the voters, which if it had been proposed before the Legislative Council would at once have been rejected by that body.

Therefore for these several reasons your memorialists pray that rule No. 2 issued on the 12th May be at once abrogated in favour of such an amended rule as is suggested above. And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

A SCENE IN THE BROKERS' HALL.

As boisterous a meeting as the heart of the most rampant lover of disorder could desire, was held yesterday afternoon in the unfurnished ground-floor of the premises in Meadow Street, where the native brokers of Bombay transact business. In the middle of the oblong room sat, upon ill-fashioned benches, about a dozen members of the committee of management, who were appointed at a previous meeting to prepare a set of rules in order to keep refractory or unlicensed brokers on their good behaviour. Around them stood a line of brokers, seven or eight deep, forming a crooked circle, the persons confined within which were seen to be breathing with difficulty from want of proper ventilation. This circle again was out-flanked by another line of brokers standing upon benches; and the remaining space in the oblong was filled by a motley crowd whose boisterous utterances and uncouth gestures made the place a scene of unparalleled confusion. It was scarcely possible to hear what was said within two yards of the noisy circle in which the directors were hemmed in; and the nature of the proceedings could only be dimly guessed of. The less seriously inclined members of the meeting put a few questions to the committee, the droll character of which evoked roars of laughter, while some of those standing upon the benches toppled down upon those who stood below. At the close of the meeting, we were told that a set of rules, prepared by the committee, were read out and assented to by those who could express their assent under the circumstances, and that another meeting will be held a fortnight hence to confirm the rules.

THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND.

THE following subscriptions have been paid into the New Bank of Bombay, Limited :—

	Rs.
Sums previously acknowledged......	12,608
F A Owen............	50
G H Farran............	50
J York Smith............	50
T M Filgate............	100
Col W S Hatch............	50
J E Oliphant............	100
Poor White............	5
Messrs W & A Graham & Co.	1,000
The Anchor Line (Henderson Bros)..	300
Messrs Finlay, Muir & Co............	1,000
Messrs Remington & Co.	1,000
Charles Douglas............	200
W G Cork............	20
J Cruddas............	50
Col Fuller............	500
M Mowat............	50
Messrs Geo Lockhart & Co.	250
John Macfarlane............	100
A Morrison............	200
F G J Robinson............	50
C Mathews............	10
P McArthur............	10
H Lambourne............	10
Captain Hewitt............	30
W Agates............	10
D Black............	10
C Jacka............	2
R Hutton............	10
J Calleshaw............	25
Messrs Meiffre Neven & Co............	2
J H Glasskin, 1st of 12 monthly instalments............	2½
J R Nailer............	50
R Scott............	25
Pudumsey Pestonjee............	200
J A Forbes............	100
Officers of H. M.'s County Jail.	
Charles Lake............	50
W H G Mayers............	10
J W Watson............	10
Richard Moor............	5
E W Popkiss............	5
H Lambourne............	2
Cassinath Ramchunder Rao............	3
M A Murzello............	1
N Hancock............	1
H Bartley............	3
Messrs. Booth & Co............	150
W H Newnham............	250
Captain J P E Jervoise............	150
A A............	50
C W L Jackson............	100
M H Starling............	50
Total........	Rs. 19,069½

H. MAXWELL, } Secretaries.
ARTHUR C. OLIPHANT, }

Bombay, 15th July 1875.

A JUDGMENT VARIED ON APPEAL.

JOOSUB HAJEE GUNNY, PLAINTIFF AND APPELLANT v. JACOB HAJEE JUMAL, DEFENDANT AND RESPONDENT.

THE Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Green sat in the Appeal Court on Friday and Saturday last to hear an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Bayley in the above case.

This was a suit brought for the specific performance of a Gujarati agreement of the 3rd June 1872, whereby the defendant, Jacob Jumal, for the consideration of the sum of Rs. 12,500 agreed to sell and assign to the plaintiff all his share and interest in a partnership subsisting between him (the plaintiff) and one Abdool Currim Hajee Lukhana, and to give to the plaintiff authority over all papers and documents relating to the partnership, which stood in his name, and to execute and give to the plaintiff a proper power of attorney and assignment for the same, but which agreement the defendant, after he had received payment of the said sum, refused to carry out, and alleged that he was induced to enter into the said agreement by the fraud and misrepresentations of the plaintiff. The plaint contained an alternative prayer that, in the event of the court decreeing that the plaintiff was not entitled to the relief for specific performance, then the defendant may be ordered to pay back the said sum of Rs. 12,500, with interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent. from the date of the payment thereof. There had been considerable correspondence between the attorneys of the respective parties previous to the filing of the suit, which was put in at the hearing, and which showed that the agreement for dissolution having been made in June, it was not until the month of December following when the defendant had safe in his pocket the sum of Rs. 12,500, that he for the first time raised any question of fraud.

The suit was heard before Mr. Justice Bayley for nine days in the months of June and July 1874, and his finding upon the issues was :—1. That the defendant refused to execute to the plaintiff the assurance in the agreement of the 3rd June 1872 mentioned, and that he was justified in so doing. 2. That the defendant was deceived and misled into making the agreement of the 3rd June 1872 through the fraud, misrepresentations, and concealments of his co-partners 3. That the plaintiff's estimate of the three heads of assets, viz. Rs. 6,000, Rs. 700, and Rs. 7,000, in para 4 of the written statement mentioned, due to the firm of Jacob Joosub and Co., was wholly false to the knowledge of the plaintiff. 4. That the defendant is entitled to have an account taken with respect to the three heads of assets in the last issue mentioned, and to have his share ascertained therein. 5. That Hajee Ebrahim Suffaman Sallay Mahomed, Hajee Ebrahim and Hajee Noor Mahomed Hajee Ebrahim were not necessary parties to this suit. 6. That the plaintiff is not entitled to have the agreement of the 3rd June 1872 specifically performed. 7. That the plaintiff is not entitled to be repaid by the defendant the sum of Rs. 12 500 in the plaint mentioned with interest thereon at 9 per cent or at any other rate of interest. And Mr. Justice Bayley passed a decree in favour of the defendant with costs up to and including the hearing, and declared that the agreement of the 3rd June 1872 was and is null and void as against the defendant. Reference was made to C. E. Fox, Esq., Commissioner of this Court, to take the accounts of the partnership. Further costs and further directions were reserved with leave to apply as advised.

From this decree the plaintiff appealed. Mr. Lang, with Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the plaintiff and appellant, and the Advocate General, with Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Fletcher and Smith, for the defendant and respondent. After the decree and the proceedings in the suit were read and the evidence of the defendant and the plaintiff was gone through, their Lordships remarked that they saw the position of matters, and the appellant's counsel having no objection to the accounts being reopened, they were clearly of opinion that the defendant could not hold back the sum of Rs. 12,500 pending the result of the accounts in the Commissioner's Office. The money was paid upon the footing of the agreement of the 3rd June only and nothing else, and when it was inoperative against the defendant, it could not hold good against the plaintiff. The agreement must stand or fall wholly. Their Lordships remarked with regard to the conduct of the defendant that he appeared to be blowing both hot and cold, and that it was extremely improbable that a man of the defendant's pretensions, who had an altercation with the plaintiff and had shown an entire want of confidence in him on the 1st June, should on the 3rd June go to the plaintiff, and with childlike confidence (as he alleged) accept the figures of the plaintiff for the settlement. Their Lordships were clearly of opinion that the defendant was bound to pay back the Rs. 12,500 to the plaintiff, or at any rate to bring it into Court.

Mr. Farran, for the respondent, urged that it would be extremely hard upon his client if he were ordered to bring the money into Court, as Rs. 10,500 of the Rs. 12,500 was the capital be brought into partnership, and to which under any circumstances he was entitled.

After considerable discussion, the Court varied the decree of Mr. Justice Bayley by ordering that the defendant should, within one fortnight, give security to the satisfaction of the Commissioner to pay any sum not exceeding Rs. 7,000, the plaintiff offering to give similar security for Rs. 3,000. All charges of fraud made by the defendant against the plaintiff to be withdrawn, and the defendant to bear and pay his own costs of the hearing and appeal. The suit was referred to the Commissioner for a general account. Further directions and costs were reserved.

THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI :—

Esmalljee Amadjee, formerly a dealer in hay, now unemployed.

Ramchandra Morojee, Government pensioner.

Suckharam Shunker, clerk in the service of Messrs. Remington & Co.

Muncherjee Dorabjee Bottlewalla, lately a clerk in the service of Ruttonjee Eduljee, at present unemployed.

Esmael Mahomed, butcher.

Furdoonjee Rustomjee Luskary and Rustomjee Ardaseer Luskary, the first-named insolvent, is a clerk in the service of the Albert Mill, and the second unemployed.

Framjee Sorabjee Meestree, carpenter.

Dhunjibhoy Hormusjee Daroowalla and Eduljee Dhunjibhoy Daroowalla, dealers in country liquor.

Nowla Asla, goldsmith.

Sorabjee Bhiccajee Daroowalla, who formerly carried on business in partnership with Muncherjee Sorabjee, deceased, under the name and style of Muncherjee Sorabjee and Sorabjee Bhiccajee, and latterly on his own account under the name of Sorabjee Bhiccajee, as a dealer in liquor.

Dhurrumchund Premchund, share broker.

Juggonnath Wittoba Kshetry, a Government pensioner.

Mahomed Cassum, syrang.

Dhoolla, Woman, and Chenna Collajee, the first-named insolvent is a courtezan, and the second unemployed.

Foolchund Heerachund, formerly a broker, now a mehta in the service of Girdhur Pragjee.

Suckoobaee, widow of the late Tookaram Wittoba Colley, milk-vendor.

Tyeo Sullamon, dealer in fruits.

Sarah Margaret Glemis, wife of George Miller Glemis, nurse.

Vussonjee Nathoo, a merchant lately carried on business of a muccadum in partnership with one Ramjee Hunsraz, under the name and style of Nathoo Megjee, now unemployed.

Allana Visram, who lately traded in partnership with Vulleebhoy Peer Mahomed, and Bun lallee Laduck, under the name of Vulleebhoy Peer Mahomed, as a firewood merchant, and now a mehta in the service of Jamal Kutchra.

Aga Abdoolla Hajee Mahomed Shafee Cajreenee, a general broker.

Memon Hasum Oosman, a dealer in mangoes and plantains.

Sorabjee Adurjee Meestree, dealer in lookingglasses.

Bapoojee Rustomjee Daroowalla, a loading foreman in the employ of B. B. & C. I. Railway Company.

Memon Sullamon Peer Mahomed, dealer in potatoes and onions, &c.

Abdoola Hajee Allaruckia, general merchant.

Gunnoo Essoo, a police havildar in the Bombay Police Force.

Pallonjee Eduljee Colabawalla, clerk in the Accountant General's Office, Pension Department.

Megraj Doonichund, cotton and opium broker.

Jooma Abdool Ryhimoo, dyer.

Joseph Rozario, lately a fitter, now unemployed.

Aga Syed Mohosum vullud Syed Mohosum, dealer in horses.

George Miller Glemis, carpenter in the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company.

Heerjee Dewcuro, Guzerati writer.

Pestonjee Muncherjee Wadia, who lately traded in partnership with Cowasjee Nusserwanjee and Dinshaw Ardaseer, under the name, style and firm of Pestonjee Muncherjee Wadia & Co., as a merchant.

Khoja Allaruckia Ruttonsey, formerly a book-seller, now unemployed.

Dossabhoy Nusserwanjee Screwwalla, English writer in the Dhollera Company.

Sorabjee Dorabjee Gorawalla, a bill collector in the employ of Moorarbhoy Veezbhoocundass.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE DOMESTIC DHOBIE.

(*Ceylon Times.*)

THERE are many people who rise to a "bad eminence" by their misdeeds, and we fear that in this category we must include the domestic Dhobie. Not very long ago, his practices compelled the municipality to institute an enquiry into the way in which he discharges his duty to his employers, and at the present moment it is a matter of consideration for the legislature whether it should not take measures to keep the Dhobie up to the mark. It is not only in Colombo that the question of Dhobies and their doings attracts public interest. The action of the Colombo Municipal Council in this matter has attracted great interest over in India, and deep commiseration has been expressed far and wide for the feelings of the member of the Municipal Council, who accidentally encountered his own flannel shirt outside a person with whom he had not had any previous acquaintance. According to the *Bombay Gazette* "this touching fact plainly carried away the sympathies of the Council, and we shall doubtless hear in a short time of that worry of household life the Dhobie being at least in Ceylon, governed by stricter rules than are applied to other people." We hope our contemporary is right, and as Ceylon has shown the lead to India in a good many respects, we trust, the Island may soon afford to that continent a precedent as to how to manage this most difficult of all domestic servants. The Dhobie in Ceylon is a person whose importance cannot be too highly estimated. When a household has got a good Dhobie, it is a matter not merely of self gratulation, but of boasting; and Mrs. Smith who has got the "stiffest-starching" Dhobie in Colombo assumes an air of moral superiority in discussing the matter with Mrs. Brown, whose dhobie notoriously beats his clothes against an angular cocoa-nut tree, reduces linen to rags before it is six months old. Suspicions have often been entertained that there exists an occult league between the Dhobie the family tailor, and that the latter has to give the former a commission upon all new clothes of a washable character ordered from him. Whether this is true or not it is certain that in the hands of the Dhobie linen does not last half the time that it would do, if confided to the more tender mercies of an English laundress. It may be that the climate has something to do with it, indeed we are sure that the dhobie would unfalteringly say that it had if his imagination had ever been equal to such an excuse. It may be as the gentlemen who hold Indian Spinning and Weaving shares would allege that the piece goods sent out here are a very inferior quality to those supplied to the home market. Whatever truth there may be in those insinuations it must be clear to us all our clothes do not last so long in the East as they do at home; and that is a very personal argument when the time comes that we can no longer forbear to replace them. The mere matter of expense is not however, so much a question as the perpetual worry which the misdoings of the Dhobie occasions people. We shall quote a thrilling story from the *Bombay Gazette* in illustration of this. A young and ardent lady came to India from England, fresh and vigorous in the spring of life, and joined her husband. After a year's experience of dhobies, during which she had tried scores of them, she drooped and grew melancholy. At first the poor young thing was full of devotion to her husband and had vowed she would never, never leave him and would follow him everywhere, in camp or city in jungle or in civilized quarters. But the dhobie was too much for her, and to her husband's inexpressible sorrow she returned to England, declaring to the last that but for dhobies nothing but death would have dragged her from his side. The husband subsequently went mad at the sight of a large white bundle, and shot himself, and his last words when he temporarily regained his reason were an anathema against all dhobies whatsoever, for it was they who had washed him out of existence. We repeat this story upon the strict understanding that the moral especially applies to Dhobies, and that husbands are upon no account to draw any other inference from it. But jesting apart, the dhobie question is one that deserves a much more serious consideration than most people can give to a subject that seems so frivolous at the first glance. The Municipality and its Sanitary Officer have done their best to convince the public of the danger to which their health is exposed. We need neither the one, nor the other of these authorities to tell us the daily annoyance that the dhobie's *laches* inflicts upon every householder. But how is the grievance to be remedied? The member for the Fort Ward has suggested that we should have all the dhobies registered by law, and that their certificates should be liable to be cancelled upon misconduct, such as lending out their employers' clothes for a consideration. This would certainly help to show them that the practices in which they at present indulge are not lawful, and would exercise some deterrent effect upon their propensity for hiring out the clothes belonging to their employers. But so long as the dhobies are permitted to take the clothes given them to wash to their own houses, it will be quite impossible to put any sufficient check upon them. The only possible way of keeping a firm control over them is by instituting public washing houses, and compelling the dhobies to carry on their operations there. All clothes given out to wash ought to be taken to such an establishment, and only given out from it again when ready to be returned to the owners; and the Dhobies should be made to keep books which would show their employers that the linen given for wash had been to the public washing house and no where else. People would then be able to put on clean clothes with some degree of confidence. Doubts have been entertained by some of our vernacular contemporaries that the effect of any such measure upon the part of the Municipality would be either to raise the present rates of washing, or to send the whole of the dhobies out on strike. Either of those results would be very undesirable. Every householder, we are sure, thinks that he pays quite enough already in the shape of Dhobies' bills, and as for striking, the bare idea of Colombo becoming the "great unwashed" even for a single week is too horrible to be dwelt upon here. If the Municipality lays its plans right, and does its best to make such arrangements as will not inflict any very great hardship upon that not very deserving section of the community, the Dhobies, we have no doubts that matters will be arranged with very little trouble, and that the minds of Municipal Councillors will no longer be grieved at seeing other people wearing their own flannel shirts.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

(*From the Times' Prussian Correspondent.*)

BERLIN, June 23.

The semi-official *Journal de Saint Petersburg* has the following upon the article in *The Times* commenting on the Anglo-Russian alliance project recommended in the *Golos*:—

"The *Golos* must feel exceedingly flattered at being treated as a political power by *The Times*. It was the *Golos* and no one else which a few days ago had the strange idea to propose that Russia should exchange the German alliance for an English league. But even this is saying too much. All the *Golos* really asserted was that should Germany ever endanger the Peace of Europe, which there is absolutely no reason to expect, the continuance of peace might be secured with the assistance of England. However, *The Times* is quite right in holding that Russia is in no need of fresh alliances. The alliance cemented in 1872 is perfectly sufficient to secure peace, none of the Powers composing that alliance belonging to the number of those habitually jealous of German success. The object of that alliance being exclusively pacific, it may be subscribed to by any Power actuated by similar intentions. No such adhesion can modify or change an agreement the main purpose of which is to adjust in a friendly manner any misunderstanding that may arise."

A more explicit article on the same subject is contained in the *Moscow Gazette*, a journal which on a question of this kind speaks with hardly less authority than the *Journal de Saint Petersburg*. The *Moscow Gazette* says:—

"The *Berlin National Zeitung* the other day observed that nothing has so much tended to promote the recent war rumours as the explanations given by the English Press and Government in their self assumed capacity of peace-makers. The explanations volunteered by Lord Derby, while explaining nothing, only served to make the world believe that differences might occur. On the other hand, indeed, it must be admitted that the more distant aims of British policy have been unveiled in this debate. It is well known that from the very first England looked upon the league of the three Northern Powers with suspicion, and endeavoured to shake public confidence as to the pacific objects of the alliance. The English Press, when making such a noise the other day, seem to have had the same object in view. Had Germany really entertained against France any plans prejudicial to Russia the league would have ceased to exist. But so little was this the case that while Austria saw no reason to take part in the negotiations Russia's conduct certainly did nothing to alter her relations to Germany. Hence the good understanding between the three Empires remains unimpaired, although the English papers would fain make the world believe that the league has never been very firm, and at present has almost ceased to exist. And what could replace this good understanding which the English have never believed in? Cautious Lord Derby certainly claims to have contributed towards the removal of existing difficulties, but not having undertaken any obligations, he leaves us entirely in the dark as to the future. The English newspaper, *The Times*, which some of its contemporaries call the English oracle, and which daily more and more assumes the language of a Ministerial organ, is likewise silent. Other English papers recommend an Anglo-Russian Alliance—is a plausible plan enough were not journals most hostile to Russia among its advocates. As far as we know England proposes to enter into a special league with Russia on condition that Russia gives her certain guarantees with reference to Central Asia. But there can be no connexion between the affairs of Central Asia and Europe. Similarity of opinion may lead to England and Russia co-operating in Europe; but to secure this co-operation we have no wish to sacrifice our interests in other parts of the world, or to make concessions to fantastic pretensions. We do not know on what international principles English politicians found their pretension to confine the action of Russia in Asia to certain limits or what fresh guarantees they mean to ask for. It is quite sufficient, in our opinion, that an agreement has been concluded with reference to Afghanistan, though even this is a country not subject to England. As regards all other countries and tribes of Central Asia, they are beyond the sphere of English influence, and therefore cannot possibly become objects of Anglo-Russian negotiations. But, apart from all this, there is hardly any need of a separate alliance between Russia and England. The league of the three Northern Powers, aiming only at the maintenance of peace, is hostile to no one, and therefore not to England either. If England, in the interests of peace should wish to support that, her co-operation will be no doubt accepted. But if overtures are made with a view to induce Russia to exchange the alliance of the three Emperors for special agreement with England this is a different affair. The English papers are, indeed, endeavouring to prove that the alliance of the three Emperors cannot be lasting because it cannot be to the interest of either Russia or Austria that France should be entirely destroyed. Does it not occur to the English journals that, though this fact is probably quite as well known at Berlin as in the London editorial offices, it did not prevent them unconsciously touching upon points most calculated to promote the union they represent as so precarious? What renders the Northern Union so firm is that it leaves the Powers composing it at liberty to go their own way, and that it does not restrict their action except in cases where the peace of Europe is endangered. In all questions not affecting the maintenance of peace, each of the three Powers may act as it pleases without detriment to the intimacy of its relations with the other two. Such diversity of action, for instance, occurred when the Serrano Government was recognized by one but not by all. The truth is, English policy looks upon the maintenance of peace in Europe as a mere means to involve Russia in engagements about Asiatic steppes which can never be placed under international law."

There is a flaw in this reasoning. The *Moscow Gazette* declares that if Germany had been aiming at war with France this might have been prejudicial to the three Emperors' League. Now, it is a fact that whatever Germany's intentions really were, they were represented as warlike by the whole of the Russian Press not many weeks ago. The controversy between the *Golos* and *The Times* has been also much noticed by the German Press. As a good specimen of the style in which it is treated I give the following from an article in the Berlin Ministerial *Post*, a journal whose position will be remembered from the marked influence its language exercised on a recent occasion. The *Post* expresses itself thus:—

"The St. Petersburg *Golos* has just addressed England in a tone of such oppressive sympathy that *The Times* found it necessary to throw cold water upon this excess of tenderness. It was only a natural thing for *The Times* to do this. Whatever may be said against *The Times* that paper, it must be admitted, has a keen perception of fact. It knows how to distinguish between realities and dreams—at least, when those dreams are dreamt by others. Neither was there anything surprising in the *Golos* article. Cultivated Russian society is, no doubt, very highly cultivated. Yet it is not used to responsible action in politics—this part of the public business being monopolized by others. Hence Russian society is in the habit of indulging in dilettante politics—politics of sympathy and antipathy. Russia, during the Crimean War, learned to appreciate England. She began to study English institutions, and now that socialistic and atheistic theories are rife in her midst is more than ever inclined to look upon British arrangements as an antidote to Radical propensities. No wonder therefore that a portion of Russian cultivated society was delighted at being able to go hand in hand with England. With *naivete*, moreover, the *Golos* has told us that nothing so flatters Russian vanity as undeniable influence over the destinies of Europe. If, after 20 years of comparative reserve, Russia could re-enter the field of foreign politics arm in arm with and as the patron of her former rival, and so put down a third and aspiring State, the national palate would be most pleasantly tickled by this sweet and luscious food. Alas that there should be so much infantine playfulness displayed in the dreams of dilettantism! Great States obey the laws of gravity quite as much as planets. England rules in Asia over 200,000,000 men divided by national, social, and religious antagonisms, and hardly kept together by the superior civilization of their masters. To this Empire approaches another conquering nation, urged on by the necessity of defending what she has, and likewise provided with the arms of civilization. Two suns are crossing each other's orbits; they may wish to avoid collision, but they cannot prevent other minor bodies from gravitating towards them. Agreements are concluded with a view to define their respective spheres, and a noble Monarch is doing all he can to avoid actual friction, yet it is certain that both parties can only be safe while their dominion is well organized, and while it prevents the smaller planets of the region from being precipitated towards the other. In reading the tender effusions of the *Golos* we were forcibly reminded of the difference between keepsake poetry and the realities of life. Many a man and many a woman, too, have had beautiful verses written in their albums by those who have afterwards proved uncompromising enemies. Mere sentimentalism in the political sphere always limited to those who neither direct nor have to answer for the action of their respective States. Large-minded Monarchs and Ministers sometimes fancy that ancient controversies or incipient rivalries, though the natural result of historical development may be removed by a generous resolve, but these humane visions have never been realized. Only when the proper time has come political antagonisms will disappear. It was in vain that Joseph II. twice visited the Great Frederick that the old feud between Hapsburg and Hohenzollern might be put an end to. Another century had to elapse before this work could be accomplished. The *Stockholm Correspondence*, in a article upon King Oscar's journeys to Germany, while expressing itself with considerable warmth upon the relations between Stockholm and Berlin, yet deems it necessary to correct certain statements in the French and German Press. The King, we are told, did not give 'Gravelotte' as the watchword at the Potsdam Parade, nor did he utter approval of all and every means employed by the German Government in fighting Ultramontanism. He, however, did not hesitate to display his sympathy with the endeavours made to break the power of a hierarchy presided over by an infallible chief. It was in vain that the Emperor Nicholas spoke as a friend and gentleman to Sir Hamilton Seymour upon the best way of setting the Turkish question. Sir Hamilton reported the Imperial confidences and the result was the war in which England destroyed the southern half of Sebastopol, and forced Russia herself to raze the northern.'

May other German papers look upon the Anglo-Russian alliance project in the *Golos* as the result, not so much of Russian national friendship for England as of Russian national antipathy to Germany.

Russian political society is a little too sensitive. A tone of wounded vanity is betrayed by the articles we published yesterday from the *Journal de Saint Petersburg*, a semi-official organ, and from the *Moscow Gazette*, which is also believed to speak with authority. This irritation originates in some remarks we made the other day on the suggestion of the St. Petersburg *Golos* that England and Russia should make an alliance in order to keep Europe in a state of peace. According to the organ of Russian aristocratic society, the friendship between Berlin and St. Petersburg has been a little cooled by the firmness with which the Emperor Alexander recently opposed the Military Party of Prussia. The necessities of the two Powers, it also hinted, might some day cut them loose from each other, and it reminded us that Russia and England were old friends. They could, it said, easily settle their little disputes about Constantinople and Central Asia if this country would only trust in the good faith of Muscovite diplomacy, and then their alliance would give Europe prolonged peace. We pointed out that this country could not accept such an offer. While it would be happy, we said, to join Russia in any attempt to prevent wanton aggression, it could do so without any formal alliance. These remarks have stirred up unexpected anger. It is insinuated that England would be glad to enter into a league with Russia if Russia would give certain guarantees with respect to her policy in Central Asia. But we are told that her advances towards India are no business of ours, and that she can afford to dispense with our aid. Indeed, the *Golos* is severely reproved for having hinted that Russia might some day be reduced to the necessity of courting an alliance with England.

These criticisms might almost make us believe the Continental ignorance of English motives to be incurable. The charge that our diplomatic negotiations are guided by a selfish regard for our own interests, that we have been trying to set Germany and Russia by the ears under pretence of saving France from an unprovoked attack, and that we care not what may happen so long as we can keep the Russian troops away from the Northern boundaries of Hindostan, recalls the wildest of the old attacks on the Machiavellian policy of England. She used to be held up to the execration of the Continent as a model of huckstering perfidy. Her talk about the blessings of peace was supposed to cover an all-consuming passion to find markets for her wares. Her loud philanthropy was seen to be a peculiarly deep-grained hypocrisy the moment that the interests of her trade came in its way. She stirred up revolution everywhere, and then basely deserted her dupes in the hour of need. Her Ministers were the most unscrupulous as well as the most sanctimonious of intriguers, and the worst of the band was Lord Palmerston. There was some excuse for the caricature forty and fifty years ago, when the Continental nations did not know us so well as they do now; but it is a little surprising to find the same old picture of England reproduced to-day. The truth is that too much honour is done to our intellectual subtlety when we are credited with a mastery of Machiavellian craft. Diplomatic cunning is not in our way. If our words ever misled the trained intellect of Russian Statesmen, it is because we have a habit of speaking literally. Lord Palmerston hated all tyranny, and helped weak nationalities for the simple reason that he often found them bullied and oppressed by great Powers. Nor has our diplomacy become a whit less truthful or a whit more cunning than it was in his day. When we recently offered our aid to secure peace, we wanted merely to prevent an outrage which would have been a tremendous disaster to Europe. We regard the alliance of the three Emperors in precisely the same spirit. If they prevent war and refrain from making geographical experiments on the weaker parts of Europe, we shall not too curiously ask what effect their friendship may have on Central Asia.

There could not be a greater delusion than the belief that this country would formally ally itself with Russia if she would give a guarantee against the advance of her troops beyond a certain point on the way to India. We trust that we shall be able to defend India if it should ever be attacked. But if her safety were dependent on parchment guarantees, our tenure would be frail indeed. Russia would doubtless give such pledges with perfect good faith, but, like other nations, she is unable to forecast the imperative necessities of her own destiny. Emperors come and go; the German Party and the old Russian Party may by turns be the masters of the State; even the despotism of St Petersburg may not be able to control the rising ambition of the people; and the most autocratic of Statesmen cannot always restrain the restless zeal of distant servants. We have no doubt Russia intended to observe all the conditions in the Treaty of Peace she signed after the Crimean War; but events taught her to believe she had a right to place a fleet in the Black Sea, and she asserted her claim when France lay under the heel of Germany. A similar necessity might cause her to assert that no Power has any right to impose a geographical limit to the civilizing agencies she has brought into Central Asia. It is nor for us to judge the duties of Russia; but for that very reason we cannot afford to protect India with the frail rampart of paper guarantees. We must trust to the strength of its mountain frontiers and the force of our own arms. Nor, even if a Russian pledge were sufficient to banish all disquietude respecting the safety of our dependency, should we be inclined to tie our hands with the bonds of a Russian alliance. Russia must not be offended if, in a spirit of friendliness to her, we frankly express a doubt whether it would be well for Europe that she should be the dominant Power. We admit that there is much to admire in that great country, but her civilization is still young compared with that of Germany and France. She has not yet reached those possibilities of political freedom which Western peoples cannot dissociate from a full developement of national life. The St. Petersburg journal gives us the consolation that our aid is not needed. Not only are Russia and Germany perfectly good friends, but they will remain such, and hence Russia is in no need of fresh alliances. We are the more happy to hear this news because her own prints have been speaking about her prospects in a tone of gloom. They have been saying that the near future of their country may belong to the Old Russian Party, which is supposed to be eager to snap the alliance with Germany asunder. It is peculiarly gratifying to hear, then, on semi-official authority, that such a danger is visionary, and that the Court of St. Petersburg needs no help from this country to enable it, in concert with Berlin and Vienna, to keep the peace of Europe. We have only to stand aside and look on while tranquillity is assured and justice done.

MOODY AND SANKEY AT ETON.

(*Daily Telegraph*, June 23.)

IMPELLED by the curiosity which naturally rose out of the published correspondence between Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen and the authorities of Eton College with respect to the purposed visit of Messrs. Moody and Sankey to the precincts of that great educational institution, great numbers of person went down to Windsor and Eton yesterday, and saw from the railway that the large circular tent pitched in the South Meadow, and looking precisely as if it had been intended for an exhibition of horsemanship, was in process of being struck and stowed away in caravans, for prompt removal. This discovery, however, did not of itself overwhelm with disappointment the beholders of the deserted field and useless canvas; for the announcement had gone forth that the Mayor and Council of Windsor had granted the use of the Town Hall for Messrs. Moody, Sankey, Graham, and Hogge's revivalist meeting. So, towards the municipal building the crowds made their way; but a more serious check encountered them now, in certain placards notifying that the Town Hall could not be used for the intended purpose. But this negative statement was not accompanied by the affirmative which should have been its corollary. Though forbidden the Town Hall, Messrs. Moody, Sankey, and friends had found hospitality elsewhere; and the information that this was the case had not been properly circulated. Mr. Graham's account of the whole matter is as follows: Promise had been given his party that they should have the assistance of thirty policemen of the county, with one sergeant, to keep order in and outside the tent in which they supposed the service would by permission be held. The Chief Constable of Bucks, however, saw fit to retract his promise of police aid; whereon Mr. Graham and his company applied by telegraph to the head of the metropolitan force. By way of answer, they received the intimation that, though the metropolitan police could extent their authority to Windsor, they were not able to assume any powers in Eton. Driven back on the county police for aid, the little band told the Chief Constable that they must hold him to his original promise, and reminded him that he was responsible for the peace of Bucks. To this he rejoined in effect that he know what was his responsibility, and should act in accordance with his knowledge; but that they could not have the thirty constables. It was then that the application was made, as above-stated, to the Mayor of Windsor, who, Mr. Graham says, freely yielded his consent. On finding afterwards, however, that that Hall was required for the almost exclusive use of the Eton boys, the Mayor very naturally bethought him of the risk he might run of offending the town by shutting the whole community out of their own building. For this reason he withdrew his permission, and issued notices to the public that he had done so.

Meanwhile, Mr. Caley, a prominent and influential Dissenter in the town, and also one of the principal drapers, having, behind his large establishment in the High-street a tolerably well sized garden, offered it for the service of the revivalist party. In a very short time the applications for tickets were more then could be entertained; and as a delay had been caused by the change of plans and place the crowd outside had grown to large proportions before it became necessary to refuse further admission. The weather was just such as to tempt everybody out of doors; and, added to the Moody and Sankey agitation, was the interest of the Windsor people and their visitors in the arrival of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh at the Castle, just as the excitement was reaching its height. The great influx of strangers to the town had indeed afforded Mr. Graham and his companionable cause to wish for aid in preserving the peace, though it may be that they were over sensitive as to the character of the invaders A vagabond troop of minstrels, with blakened faces, an accordion, two fiddles, a tambourine, and a banjo, had actually come down in the same train with the revivalist party, and had excited some suspicion, if not alarm, as to the object of their mission. That a noisy kind of fair might gather round the tent seemed, in the first instance, probable; but it is not quite so likely that any worse motive than making a little extra money, on their road to Henley Regatta, had stirred the nigger band. The idea that these simple mountebanks had come with any malicious intent of ridiculing or disturbing the performances of Messrs. Moody and Sankey might have been dismissed almost as soon as it was entertained. They were there to labour in their vocation, and to send round the hat among the public, ever ready to recognise merit and to reward it.

Lines of well-appointed carriages, standing amid a decorous and admiring silence, only broken by the fidgetty champing of bits, bespoke a large attendance of the wealthier classes; but it was found on entering the garden, through Mr. Caley's house, that humbler folk had not been denied. Railway porters and private soldiers could, of course, be distinguished by their garb; but many other persons of a social grade no higher—if so high—though not distinguishable by any peculiarity of dress, mingled with the crowd. In all, perhaps, there were between seven and eight hundred people on the grass, paths, and, we regret to add, flower-beds; nearly three-hundred of the assembly being Eton boys. It must not be assumed that their attendance at the meeting, principally with their fathers and mothers, implied assent; but still less did it imply a scoffing spirit. Among the hearers were also the Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell and several masters in Eton College, such as Messieurs Marinden, Wolley-Dod, Joynes, Mozley, Arthur James, Cornish, Austin-Leigh, Daman, Tarver, Durnford, and Stone.

Under the shade of a spreading chesnut tree, Mr. Moody's rostrum was raised; and the harmonium of Mr. Sankey was sheltered by an acacia. The last named evangelist preceded Mr. Moody, and, with the intermittent aid of a choir, sang his effective ballad-hymns, "Tell me the old, old story" "Come to the Saviour, make no delay," "Rock of Ages," and "There is a land that is fairer than day." By-and-by Mr. Moody, led by Mr Graham, came from house, walked through the crowd on the grass plot, and ascended his rostrum. Plunging at once, as is his wont, into the business of his mission, he said in his loud clear voice, "The Earl of Cavan, will lead us in prayer." Then, without lowering their umbrellas, for the sun was very powerful, but removing their hats, the assembly followed his lordship in a supplication for grace to receive the message of salvation which they were presently to hear. When the noble and venerable Earl had made an end of praying, Mr. Moody said he would read a part of the 4th chapter of St. Luke; and, opening his Bible, he read those verses which tell how Jesus returned from the scene of His temptation to Galilee, where a fame of Him went through all the region round about; how He taught in the synagogues, being glorified of all; and how, having come to Nazareth, where He was brought up, He read from the book of the prophet Esaias, "The Spirit of the Lord is upon Me, because He hath anointed Me to preach the gospel to the poor; He hath sent Me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised." He then read a verse or two from Philippians and called on Mr. Sankey to sing the hymn of "The Ninety and Nine," which that evangelical minstrel did, none the less effectively for its being given in the open air.

The sermon was preached by Mr. Moody, on the text in the second chapter of St. Luke, "And the angel said unto them, Fear not; for behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be for all people." It is needless to say how the preacher, with his familiar repetitions, his impulsive and unpolished eloquence, his quick adaptation of Scripture to his argument, and his introduction of anecdotes—hardly so effective with such an auditory as he has found them to be elsewhere—laboured to enforce the lesson that the Gospel is a free gift, and that it is offered to all. He said he could well understand that Peter might have been surprised at Our Lord's command to carry the good tidings of salvation unto all men. But Christ made no reservation. "G.," He would have said, in reply to His disciple, "go, seek out the man who drove these cruel nails, go to that Roman soldier who thrust his spear into My side, and thrust it till it pierced My heart; tell him there is a nearer way to my heart than that." And then the speaker spoke of sudden conversions. Some among you," he said "do not believe in them. Well the Bible does. There were three thousand who believed suddenly on the day of Pentecost, and were saved." When the sermon was finished the Hundredth Psalm was sung by the choir and congregation; after which Mr. Graham read a telegram from Mr. Kinnaird to the effect that the governing body in London had withdrawn all objection to the meetings in Eton. The service was then concluded with the usual blessing, and the company dispersed.

THE STORY OF THE GAEKWAR.

(*Saturday Review.*)

THE Blue-Books which have just been published remove some of the doubts and explain some of the mysteries which have hung over the story of the Gaekwar's deposition. The course taken by the Home Government seemed strange enough. A prince who had behaved badly, but was put on his good behavior and allowed a fixed term of probation, was charged with a crime, and the charge was not brought home to him. Those who had to decide his fate declared that they dismissed it from their minds; but still they pronounced that he should be deposed, and that no further time to show a better mind should be given him. This seemed like acquitting and punishing in the same breadth, and the inconsistency was so glaring that those who had confidence in Lord Salisbury's administration felt sure that there must be some secret that was not told, some reason for treating the Gaekwar in so illogical a way which was not disclosed in Lord Northbrook's proclamation. This now proves to be the case. After the Gaekwar was put on his probation it was discovered that he had been previously guilty of crimes so heinous that, if his guilt had been known, he would never have been allowed to have any time of probation at all, and would have been deposed as wholly unfit to govern. He did not go on in a very satisfactory manner even after his time of probation began. He spent about double his income, and laid out his money in a very bad way, and he had a lamentable habit of secreting enormous sums in his palace, and leaving an empty public treasury for the English Resident to supervise. When he had accepted a reforming Minister, he managed to treat the unwelcome monitor in such a way as to force him to resign, and he tried to get a secret and very objectionable kind of control over the servants and retainers of the Resident. Even if the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre had not been made, it is doubtful whether the Gaekwar would have been considered to have behaved well enough to induce the Indian Government to allow him his full time of trial. But it was not his misdoings after he had been put on probation that made the Government determine that he must be deposed. The attempt to poison Colonel Phayre suggested that other persons might have been poisoned or put to death by the Gaekwar without his guilt having attracted much notice; and evidence strong enough, in Lord Salisbury's opinion to justify his acting on it was obtained to show that in 1872 Bhow Scindia, formerly Prime Minister of Baroda, was poisoned, and another person tortured to death, by emissaries of the Gaekwar, the latter crime being directly traced to his orders. Sir Lewis Pelly, who succeeded Colonel Phayre as Resident, and to whose inquiries the detection of these crimes was due, offered to the Viceroy his solemn recommendation that the Baroda State should be saved by the deposal from power of its ruler; and Lord Salisbury considered that in view of the revelations he had received as to the real character of the Gaekwar, there was no other course to take, and accordingly the Gaekwar was deposed.

Thus, no doubt, substantial justice was done, and a very bad man was prevented from any more making a little principality into a nest of misery and vice. But substantial justice had to be done in a very off hand sort of way. As the Gaekwar was deposed because his ancient crimes had come to light, it might have seemed as if the true story should be told to the world at once. Perhaps there is not much real difference between disclosing the reasons for his being deposed now and inserting them in the Proclamation. Still, to have inserted them in the Proclamation might have had a rather startling effect, and it was probably judged better to let excitement die away a little in India before the real justification of the Government was divulged. The contrast between the course taken in trying the Gaekwar for the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre and the course taken in declaring him guilty of two crimes committed in 1872 was so striking that a little discretion might seem necessary to prevent it from engaging too much immediate attention in India. When the charge of attempting to poison the English Resident was to be investigated, the natives were invited to see with what admirable impartiality, with what scrupulous attention to evidence, the inquiry was made. Natives of the highest rank were appointed as members of the Commission. Witnesses were called openly, examined openly, their evidence sifted openly. The accused was informed of the precise charge against him, and he was allowed to be defended by the best advocate that money could buy. But everything was entirely different with regard to the charges which led to his being deposed. Sir Lewis Pelly informed the Government that there was a strong *prima facie* case against four men who had, he thought, been concerned in poisoning Bhow Scindia, and he proposed to have them tried by a criminal court. The Government, however, thought it better that the case should stand over during the trial of the Gaekwar for the attempt to posion Colonel Phayre. In the torturing case Sir Lewis Pelly collected evidence which he thought showed that the Gaekwar had ordered the heaviest fetters that could be found to be put on the prisoner who died, and had directed that chillies and salt water should be administered to him. The Gaekwar does not appear to have been in any way informed of these discoveries. He knew nothing of what these witnesses had said; no one cross-examined them, no counter-evidence was sought for. But Lord Salisbury was satisfied, and the chances are strong that Lord Salisbury was right. The Gaekwar was probably not fit to govern, even if his fitness is tested by the indulgent standard accorded to native princes. It was, we may reasonably trust, substantial justice that was done when the Gaekwar was sent into exile on the ground that he had committed, three years before, two cirmes with which he did not know that he was charged, without his having seen or heard the testimony against him, and without his having any opportunity of showing that evidence collected while he was under arrest might be due to the spite, the fears, or the venality of the witnesses. If we were in the region of criminal law, this way of treating the Gaekwar might be pronounced unjust. But the proclamation deposing him was not the record of a judicial decision. It was the announcement of the course which those intended to take in whose power it was to say, with supreme and unquestionable authority, whether the Gaekwar should continue to rule or not. The deposal of the Gaekwar was an act of state. It seemed right to Lord Salisbury that he should not rule any more, and so he and his issue were cut off from their office and their inheritance.

This at least is a course of proceeding intelligible enough to the people of India. They are to be guarded by English vigilance against having very bad native princes to rule over them, and when the English Government thinks a native prince very bad, it will dethrone him. It is not bound to prove he is bad. It comes in as satisfactory a way as it can at a conclusion that he is very bad, and then a regiment comes quietly and takes him away, and there is an end of him. There will be no more Commissions with illustrious natives ranked among their members, and skilful cross-examiners making Residents uncomfortable, and sliding in puzzling and ingenious suggestions. Lord Salisbury in writing to the Viceroy pronounced that the Commission was a failure. It was setting to work in the wrong way to let natives have to judge of the guilt of a native under the difficulties of a judicial system which they could not understand. It was not wholesome to have a native prince kept under arrest, and tried in the very place where, if he was acquitted, he would again be supreme. The humbler natives got excited, and their excitement took the unpleasant form of wishing to see him acquitted, and of thinking that his triumph would be their triumph too. It was very hard for Lord Salisbury to know what to do. If the Gaekwar was to be declared guilty of having poisoned Colonel Phayre, then, Lord Salisbury thought, there was nothing to do but to hang him. To hang a native prince whose guilt all the native members of a Commission had declared not to be proved, would have been a very strong measure; and if he was not to be hanged, he must not be declared guilty. When Lord Salisbury, through the Viceroy, said that he dismissed from his mind the inquiry into the Gaekwar's alleged attempt to poison Colonel Phayre, he meant that he could not keep the inquiry in his mind, as, if he thought about it too much, he would have to hang a man whom he could not hang conveniently. Having settled that the Gaekwar should not be hanged, he had next to settle whether he should be deposed. He chose, as most impartial persons will think, quite rightly, that the Gaekwar should be deposed. To depose him was a very high-handed act; but it had either to be done or not to be done, and Lord Salisbury had as much to strengthen him in his resolution as a man well can have who, placed above law, has to decide on the fate of a human being. He had the evidence furnished by Sir Lewis Pelly, and he had Sir Lewis Pelly's strong opinion that, if Baroda was to be saved, the Gaekwar must be deposed. Lord Salisbury shares Lord Northbrook's anxiety to befriend and advance in every way the natives of India; but to abandon the sphere of government for the sphere of law in dealing with native princes is a mode of satisfying the nation which, though it may seem kind, and just, and noble, makes England less strong for good than it must be if it is to work its proper work in India. There is no one to blame. Lord Northbrook made an experiment which had, as it appeared, much to recommend it, and which might have succeeded if India had been other than it is. The experiment might have been not altogether unsuccessful, as things were, if Lord Northbrook had been allowed to carry it on to the end in his own way. He might have adopted the views of the English Commissioners, and have been quite logical and fair. But he evidently had not faced the difficulty which Lord Salisbury thought he had to face, that the Gaekwar could not be merely deposed, but must be punished with all the severity with which the meanest criminal would be treated who had been guilty of such a crime; and it is not easy to believe that, whatever may be the provisions of codes on the subject, the English Government would have thought any punishment short of death sufficient to protect the lives of Residents in native States if a humble native was clearly detected in an attempt to take them. The embarrassing position of Lord Salisbury must be appreciated before his conduct is criticised; and it is to be hoped that before long the story of the Gaekwar will be looked at as a whole, and that all that will be remembered will be that, somehow and in the long run, the English Government saved Baroda from the tyranny of an execrable ruler.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH—JUNE 26.

STRANGE REJECTION.—At Sydney, Parliament has been electing a new speaker. A considerable majority of the members would not have wisdom.

REVIVALISM ABROAD.

ON what étage in the Grand Hotel does Mr. Moody lodge when he visits Paris?

Naturally, *au Cinquieme*.

A REMARKABLE PECULIARITY.

HERR WAGNER is distinguished by a peculiarity for which great musicians are not remarkable. The illustrious composer of Lohengrin does not give himself airs.

"DIVISION OF LABOUR."

First Swell. "Deuced hot, Fwank! call a Cab."

Second Swell. "Tell you what, old fellow. You Shout, and I'll hold up 'Umbwellar. 'Get through it that way."

[Plan adopted.

THE EDUCATION ACT.

OUR good friend, Mrs. Malaprop, who is a stanch Protestant, heard some talk about the compulsory teaching of the masses. She can only say she trembles for the safety of the Church, if anything so Popish as the masses should be taught in it.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?—NOTHING.

IN the division on the permissive prohibitory liquor bill, there was one name in the Minority in its favour which unthinking people might have expected to find in the Majority against the Measure—it was Lush.

THE ONE THING NEEDFUL.

May. "Mamma, do let us have another wedding soon!"

Mamma (who does not like parting with her daughters). "Don't talk of such a thing, my darling!"

May. "I mean let's have another wedding, and leave out all but the cake, you know!"

MORE SLAVERIES THAN ONE.

RIGHT HON. B. D. "Now that your Highness has seen the blessings of freedom, I trust we may rely upon your strenuous help in putting down slavery?"

Sultan Seyyid Barghash. "Ah yes! Certainly! But remember, O Sheikh Ben Dizzy, Conservative Party very strong in Zanzibar!"

WELCOME, LITTLE MONSTER!

MR. JOHN BULL is about to have another addition made to his domestic happiness. Woolwich will shortly present him with another infant. The weight of the lastborn Woolwich infant was thirty-five tons; the babe on the point of birth will weigh eighty-one, and there is at present not a crane in the Arsenal strong enough to lift it. These prodigious births are not ominous of the Millennium. As yet there is no prospect of a time when Woolwich infants will be in case to be charged with violet-powder.

CONTENTED PERSONS.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, in the House of Lords the other day, remarked that there were a great many persons who were "discontented with everything." He might also have remarked that there were "a great many people who were contented with anything." For example:—

The General, who at the age of eighty-five finds himself gazetted one fine morning to the only prize in the Service—the Colonelcy of a Regiment—with an addition of £1,000 to his annual income, cheerfully remarks, "It is all right at last!" and dies happy the day after.

The Lieutenant-Colonel, who for thirty years insured his life in the "Albert" for the sum of £5,000 (in case he should die in the Service), and found that he might as well have pitched the premiums into the Black Sea; then exchanged to India, remarking, "All right; better luck next time!" and did die in the Service, with the pleasant feeling that his daughters would have to go out as governesses.

The Major, who after every field-day is called by his Commanding Officer a "d-ear old fellow," and pleasantly mutters, *sotto voce*, "All right!"

The grey-haired Captain, who purchased all his steps, and *invested something* extra for them, but who was caught on half-pay, and finding there is only £1,800 "coming" to him under the new *regime*, meekly murmurs, "I suppose it is all right."

The Private, who is told by his Pay-Sergeant that he "cannot have his loaf and eat it" (?) and respectfully observes, "All right, Sargent!"

These are Contented Persons, and the Duke knows it, and says, admiringly, "All right, as far as I am concerned!"

So let John Bull shut his eyes, join in the chorus of "All right!" and hope that it will remain so.

NOTICES.

THE UMBALLA ENGLISH ST. LEGER
SWEEP 1875.
TICKETS Rs. 10 (TEN) EACH.
ON THE USUAL TERMS.
Full particulars on Application.
CLOSES ON THE 19TH SEPTEMBER,
Apply to HON. SECRETARY,
Umballa St. Leger Sweep,
UMBALLA.
N. B.—PLEASE WRITE LEGIBLY.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES, ON THE ART UNION PRINCIPLE.
UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF
THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY SERVANTS IN INDIA.

25,000 TICKETS AT Rs. 2 EACH.

Rs. 25,000 to be given away in Prizes, and the balance to be invested in Guaranteed Railway Shares, for the benefit of those Railway employés who belong to the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India.

101 PRIZES.

1 Prize of Rs. 8,000		4 Prizes of Rs. 100	
1 „ „ 3,000		6 „ „ 75	
7 „ „ 1,000		10 „ „ 50	
4 „ „ 500		11 „ „ 40	
4 „ „ 250		11 „ „ 30	
4 „ „ 200		14 „ „ 20	
4 „ „ 150		20 „ „ 10	

The drawing of the above Prizes will probably take place on the 31st August. Tickets can be obtained from any of the members of the Executive Council, G. Gahagan & Co., Commission Agents, Apollo House, Apollo Street, Bombay, or the General Secretary

F. T. ATKINS,
15, South Road, Allahabad.

N. B.—Applicants are requested to write their address plainly so as to prevent mistakes.

THE MANDVIE SPINNING, WEAVING AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.
THIRD AND FINAL CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a THIRD and FINAL CALL of Rs. 250 PER SHARE on the Shares of the above Company has THIS DAY been made PAYABLE at the NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, Limited, on or before the 15th day of July 1875. Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the amount of calls paid in before the aforesaid date, and interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all sums due in respect of said calls not paid on or before the above mentioned date.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
RAHIMBHOY ALLADINBHOY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
No. 26, Shamajee Hassajee Street, Bombay, 15th June 1875.

NOW READY,
MOUNTED INFANTRY: AN ESSAY.
BY
CAPTAIN HOGG,
CADRE 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.
May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi-hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufacture.

Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.

Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day key level recscapement, warranted.

Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guarantee.

Letters to be addressed: C. MARCKS & Co., No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

ROWLAND AND CO.
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS HORSECLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

THE DECAY OF THE TEETH

Arises from neglect, and the use of tooth powders, pastes and washes, which containing mineral and other deleterious acids, utterly ruin the enamel.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO

Is entirely free from all injurious elements, whitens and preserves the teeth, prevents and arrests their decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

Prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald patches, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR

Removes all freckles, spots, and cutaneous eruptions, and realizes a healthy purity of complexion.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE

Produces immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy permanent brown or black, which colour neither washing or perspiration will remove. GREAT CARE must be taken to ask for Rowlands' Articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and to see that their signature, A. ROWLAND & SONS, is in RED ink on the wrapper of each, no others being genuine. Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, Druggists, and at all Bazaars throughout India.

BOMBAY: Wholesale and Retail Agents—TREACHER & Co. Limited, Byculla and Fort; also at Poona.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in tin lined packets and in soldered tins—soldered tins, ½ lb. and 1 lb., are always to be preferred for export. Each packet or tin must be labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.
Works—Euston Road and Camden Town, London.
Makers of Epps's Glycerine Jujubes (throat irritation).

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CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON | On IRELAND
„ SCOTLAND, | „ PARIS,

And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES. If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

On Fixed Deposits on Terms which may be learned on application.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Capital Paid up £1,500,000.
Reserved Funds £500,000.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.

No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts.

BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney and New Zealand.

Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers, negociable in all towns of importance throughout the world.

The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

Office Hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays from 10 to 1.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	PENANG.	MANILLA.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.	SHANGHAI.
AKYAB.	BATAVIA.	HANKOW.
RANGOON.	HONGKONG.	

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES; NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

ARE RECEIVED AT CALL ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION, AND FOR FIXED PERIODS AS FOLLOWS:—
6 months' notice............ 4 per cent, per annum.
12 Do. .... 5 „ „

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 „

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 17th October 1873.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND
AND THE
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

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INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.

Hours of business from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., and on Saturday's from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

14, Rampart Row, W.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a few of Milner's Celebrated Patent FIRE-RESISTING POWDER-PROOF SOLID LOCK SAFES, at prices ranging from Rs. 95 to Rs. 350. Also a few strong CASH, PAPER, and DEED BOXES. Apply to PUNNETT & Co., Bruce Lane.

TO IRON FOUNDERS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE, a number of Cast Iron PILLARS now lying at the Victoria Bunder, Colaba. Apply to
REMINGTON & Co.
Bombay, 10th June 1875.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1873. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,
INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette.*
PRICE—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK,
PRINTER'S VARNISH,
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.
Apply at the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

J. DEFRIES & SONS beg to inform their Friends and the Public of India, that in consequence of the numerous applications they have received from India for

ILLUMINATIONS, DECORATIONS, FLAGS, TROPHIES, AND PYROTECHNIC DISPLAYS,

it is necessary to state that they cannot undertake any contracts in London after the end of August, and Photographs of Public and Government Buildings must accompany instructions, in order to prepare special devices.

J. DEFRIES & SONS,
147, HOUNDSDITCH, LONDON.

PALE TONIC BITTERS,
As supplied to the Ashantee Expedition.
"VAUGHAN-JONES'" CELEBRATED ORANGE BITTERS ("Standard" Brand)—See Name and Address on Bottles,

Are a fine tonic, very fragrant, and a delicious flavour. To be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India, and wholesale of

E. VAUGHAN-JONES, 5, Water Lane, London.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 19; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A handsome Waler Gelding, 6 years, 15-2½ high, a good mover, thoroughly broken to saddle and goes well in harness, Rs. 650.

A well-bred Grey Arab, 6 years, 14-1 high, has very good paces under saddle, and is fast and showy in single harness, Rs. 450.

A light Bay Waler Gelding, 6 off, 14-2½ high, with exceedingly good paces, has carried a Lady for the last three months, Rs. 600.

A young and powerful Grey Persian, well-bred and with splendid action, has carried 15 stone, perfectly quiet under saddle, Rs. 550.

A high caste Chesnut Arab horse, 4 years, 14-1½ high, up to weight, will make a good Infantry charger, Rs. 650.

A very handsome high caste Brown Arab Horse, 7 years, 14-1, a thoroughly broken charger, Rs. 800.

A very handsome pair of Bay Arab Horses, 7 years, 14-2 high, both good saddle horses, and capital steppers in single and double harness, fast and thoroughly broken, Rs. 1,200.

A Bay pair of Waler Mares, about 14-1 high, 8 years old, exceedingly fast in single and double harness, both good riding horses, one has been regularly ridden by a lady, Rs. 1,200.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 25th June 1875.

NOTICES.

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JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PEN.
Sold by Dealers all throughout the World

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ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

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UPWARDS OF 3,000 PHOTOGRAPHS
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Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

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BUYERS
AND
CONSUMERS
OF
OIL.

THE EXTENSIVE REPUTATION OF OUR OIL HAVING LED OTHERS TO IMITATE OUR BRAND AND COPY THE GENERAL STYLE OF OUR PACKAGES IN BRANDING AND PACKING INFERIOR GOODS, WE WOULD CAUTION THE PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL AGAINST SUCH IMITATIONS, AND RECOMMEND THEM TO BE SURE AND SEE THAT THE WORDS

"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"

ARE STENCILLED ON THE CASES AND STAMPED ON THE HIGH *Screw Tops*. NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR STAMP ON THE SCREW TOP.

The Devoe Manufacturing Company,
127, Pearl and 80 Beaver Streets,
NEW YORK.

ESTABLISHED 1751.
GOLDSMITH'S ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory and Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.
Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern............6s. 2d. per oz.
Ditto ditto Queen's do. ....6s. 6d. „
QUEEN'S PATTERN.

			s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs.	at	6 6	13 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „	at	6 6	8 2 6
12 Table Forks	40 „	at	6 6	13 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „	at	6 6	8 2 6
2 Gravy Spoons	12 „	at	6 6	3 18 0
1 Soup Ladle	10 „	at	6 6	3 5 0
4 Sauce ditto	12 „	at	7 0	4 4 0
4 Salt Spoons				2 4 0
12 Tea ditto	14 „	at	7 0	4 18 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs				1 5 0
				£61 19 0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application. Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged. Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras
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J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.
JUST RECEIVED, A FRESH SUPPLY OF
FRIEDRICHSHALL BITTER WATER.

Baron Von Liebig, the celebrated chemist, testifies of the above valuable mineral water:—

> "The Chlorides of sodium and magnesium and bromide of magnesium which the bitter water of Friedrichshall contains, places it amongst the most efficacious in Europe, and I regard this spring as a real treasure, whose great value must be recognised by all who have experienced its salutary and beneficial effects."

Other certificates from the most celebrated medical men and Directions for use may be had on application.

The effect of the Water is gentle and gradual, and neither requires a particular diet nor the slightest interuption to one's usual business.

PRICE Rs. 7 PER DOZEN BOTTLES.
SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY FOR THE DIRECTORS OF THE MINERAL WATER ESTABLISHMENT,
J. NEUBERG.

ANGLO SWISS CONDENSED MILK,
BY DIRECT IMPORTATION FROM SWITZERLAND,
Rs. 26 PER CASE OF 4 DOZEN TINS.
Rs. 6-12 PER SINGLE DOZEN.

NOTE.—Observe that the Genuine SWISS MILK has the words "Prepared in Switzerland" written across the label in Red Ink.

J. NEUBURG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

THE Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the ONLY remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

SOLE MANUFACTURER.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.
Sold in Bottles 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.

POONA RACES.
CHRONOGRAPHS FOR TIMING HORSES.

I. Chronograph for Rs. 150. This Chronograph marks with ink, can be made to stop, start off again, and by a new improvement, can be made to jump back to the starting point in cases of a false start.

II. Chronograph for Rs. 110. This Chronograph is made on exactly the same principle as the above, with the exception of its not having the mechanism for returning the hand to the starting point.

III. Chronograph for Rs. 60. This is about the best cheap article of its kind that can be had. The hand can be made to stop, start off again, and it has the new improvement for making it return to the starting point in cases of a false start.

IV. Chronograph for Rs. 30. This is the common Chronograph with the two movements starting and stopping.

The Chronograph Watch for Rs. 225. This is a splendidly finished Patent Lever Keyless Watch to which is added a most accurate Chronograph movement which however works quite independently of the Watch itself. To the Chronograph part of the Watch is attached a small hand which, when pressed the first time, starts the Chronograph hand; the second time, stops it; the third time, makes it spring back to the starting point. Both as a Watch and a Chronograph this Watch has the approbation of all its purchasers and before despatch each Chronograph is accurately timed and regulated.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co
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